

Ivor Bell Picked Up by Chance

Ex-Leader of Belfast IRA, Who Escaped Jail, Arrested

BELFAST, April 29 (UPI) — Police searching for a petty thief made the chance arrest last night of one of the most wanted men in Northern Ireland. It was announced today.

He is Ivor Bell, 37, a former leader of the extreme Provisional wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army, who escaped from Maze prison two weeks ago.

A police source said Mr. Bell was arrested as he sat in the back room of an apartment in a primarily Protestant neighborhood. The police were making a routine check at the apartment while looking for a man seen moments earlier tampering with a parked car, the source said.

They recognized a young woman who answered the door as a Roman Catholic who normally lived in the city's Andersonstown district.

Mr. Bell is the former leader of the Belfast Provisionals and is considered a hardliner by the authorities. He was arrested earlier this year, but walked out of prison two weeks ago after swapping places with another prisoner who had been given parole to be married.

A former plasterer, Mr. Bell took command of the Provisionals last summer after the police arrested his predecessor. He also was one of three IRA leaders who flew secretly to London in 1971 for talks with the British government about ways to end the Northern Ireland "troubles."

In another development, Northern Ireland's three top politicians conferred today on steps

Reds in Finland Induce Big Store To Ban 'Gulag'

TURKU, Finland, April 29 (Reuters) — The Gulag Archipelago, Alexander Solzhenitsyn's history of Soviet labor camps, has run into trouble in neutral Finland.

Local Communists have managed to get the sale of the book stopped at the biggest department store in this west-coast city. Publication of "The Gulag Archipelago" in the West was one of the immediate causes of Mr. Solzhenitsyn's banishment from the Soviet Union. He now lives in Switzerland.

The store that has removed the book from its sales counters belongs to a nationwide cooperative chain controlled by the powerful Finnish Social Democratic party, which is part of the country's coalition government.

The store's decision to end sales of the book involved German and Swedish-language editions. A Finnish-language edition is not yet on sale here.

The Finnish publishing house Tammi, owned by the Social Democratic party, announced last March that it was not going to publish "The Gulag Archipelago." The company has printed all of Mr. Solzhenitsyn's other works.

The publishers' grounds for not printing this one was that the issue has become political and to publish the book now would not serve Finnish interests.

British Auto Strike Ends

OXFORD, England, April 29 (AP) — A group of 150 striking plant drivers at the 12,000-worker British Leyland auto plant here said today that they would return to work on the night shift tonight. Their strike there and a half week ago at first shut the plant down, but management later called back most of the workers and resumed limited production.

Iraqis Shell Turk Village By Mistake

3 Are Killed; Attack On Kurds Stepped Up

MARDIN, Turkey, April 29 (Reuters) — Iraqi forces mistakenly shelled a Turkish border village today during an attack on Kurdish rebels in neighboring northern Iraq, according to reports reaching this provincial capital.

Three people were reported killed and four wounded when Iraqi shells exploded in a village near the town of Cizre.

The attack occurred as Iraqi jets and armor stepped up their assault on Kurdish rebel positions close to the frontier.

Tensions in the area were high and Turkish jets patrolled the skies.

According to an unconfirmed report, an Iraqi relief force was less than two miles from the Habur Bridge frontier post, seized by Kurdish guerrillas more than six weeks ago.

The Iraqis are trying to reach a 1,000-member government garrison in the town of Zaho, which has been under rebel siege for about a week.

Village Evacuated
The shelled Turkish village was evacuated, and the provincial governor, Ergun Gok Deniz, and military commanders flew from here by helicopter to take charge.

Fighting between lightly armed Kurdish rebels and the Baghdad regime's troops erupted on March 12 and has escalated recently.

The Kurds, led by veteran guerrilla fighter Abula Mustafa Barzani, have rejected government proposals for limited Kurdish autonomy in mountainous north Iraq. They are insisting on control of the oil-rich Kirkuk region.

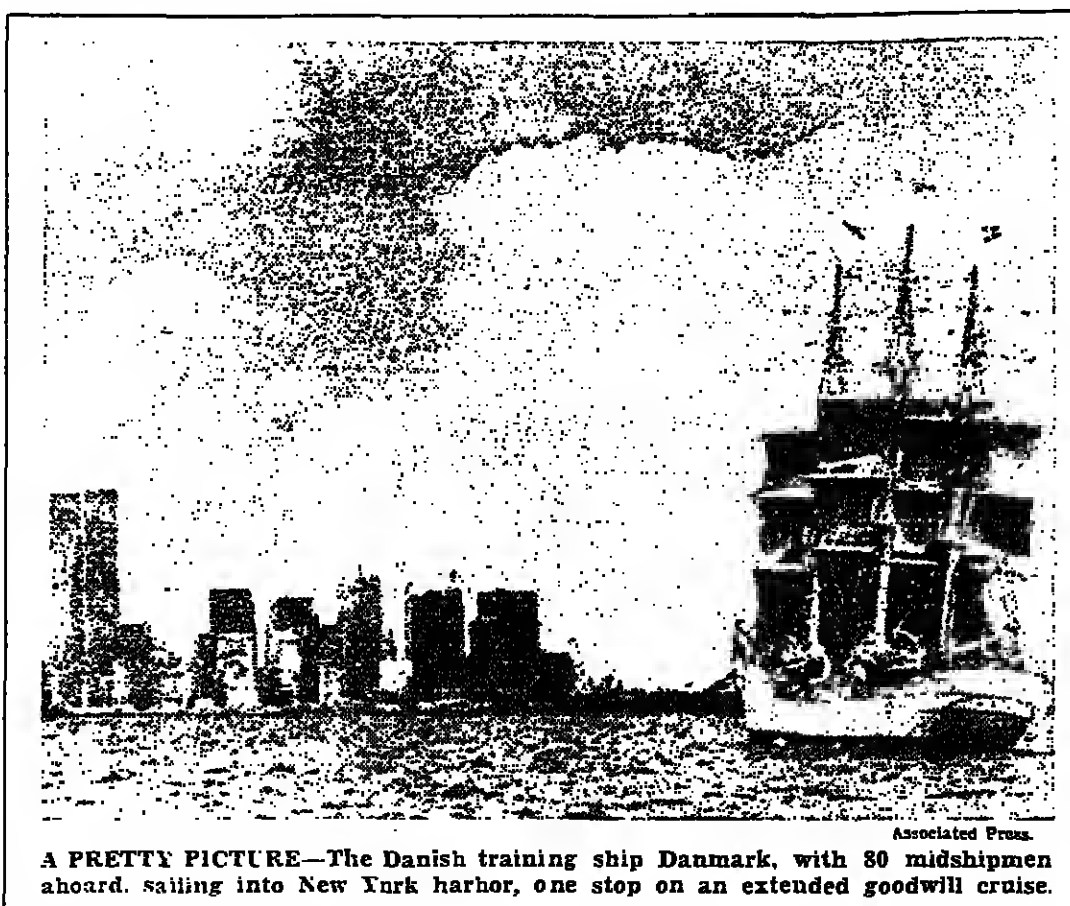
Yesterday Iraqi jet fighters were reported to have violated Turkish air space three times during raids on rebel positions.

Coalition Talks Begun by Rabin

JERUSALEM, April 29 (UPI) — Premier-designate Yitzhak Rabin opened formal negotiations today with two parties in the outgoing coalition in efforts to weld a new government led by his Labor Alignment.

The negotiating committee of the Labor Alignment, the National Religious party and the Independent Liberal party convened in the Labor Alignment caucus room at the Knesset for their first round of negotiations.

Party sources said Mr. Rabin would try to complete the negotiations and form a new government by May 9, when the Labor group's central committee is next scheduled to meet.



A PRETTY PICTURE—The Danish training ship Danmark, with 80 midshipmen aboard, sailing into New York harbor, one stop on an extended goodwill cruise.

Mitterrand Warns of Disorder

Giscard's Confidence Grows; Chaban Is Not Discouraged

From Wire Dispatches

BAYONNE, France, April 29 — On a rising tide of public support, Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing today displayed growing confidence that he will be the next president of France as he barnstormed through the Pyrenees region.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, an Independent Republican, told enthusiastic crowds greeting him at each stop that he hoped not only to win, but to win by a substantial margin, in order to build a real new majority in support of his presidency.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing set out today on the final week's campaign for next Sunday's first round of voting in the knowledge that—barring a major surprise—the presidency rests between him and leftist candidate François Mitterrand, the Socialist leader running with Communist support.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing at 43 is about 10 years younger than his major rivals for the presidency. He is using his age as a campaign asset.

He tells applauding audiences that his election will see the coming to power of the postwar generation and that France then will have the youngest head of government of any major country in the world.

In Paris, meanwhile, Mr. Mitterrand said today that the election will be not a contest of personalities but a contest of ideas and would continue fighting to the end. He said the polls are simply an indication of sentiment at a given moment, and could change before Sunday's voting.

It none of the candidates wins a majority in the first round of voting, the two top vote-getters will be pitted in a runoff May 18. Current polls indicate that Mr. Mitterrand is preferred for the first round of voting by 44 percent of the electorate. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing by 31 percent and Mr. Chaban-Delmas by 18 percent. Nine minor candidates split the rest.

Japan Eases Fast Pace of Oil Diplomacy

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO, April 29 (UPI) — Japan's frenzied Middle East diplomacy, hastily generated when the oil crisis erupted last fall, has lost its sense of urgency and lapsed into a leisurely pace.

The underlying reason for the quiet is an adequate supply of oil from the Middle East, from which Japan gets more than 80 percent of the petroleum it needs. The high price of oil is driving already inflated prices to the sky—but the Japanese can do little about that since the prices are set by the producing countries.

Before the oil crisis, Japanese officials said, this nation did not have much of a Middle Eastern policy. Tokyo took a neutral stance on the Arab-Israeli conflict, posed a relative handful of junior diplomats in the area and had little trade outside of the import of oil.

Marked Change
But when the Arabs began cutting shipments of oil that is the lifeblood of Japan's industry, Japanese leaders made a marked change in this country's diplomatic posture. The government adopted a clearly pro-Arab policy on Nov. 22 and called on Israel to withdraw from occupied Arab territories.

In December and January, Deputy Premier Takao Miki, International Trade Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and a former foreign minister, Zentaro Kosaka, toured the Middle East, dropping hints or promises of economic aid that totaled, in unofficial estimates, \$2 billion to \$3 billion.

Arab dignitaries visited Tokyo and received lavish attention from politicians and the press. By late January, however, the frenzy appeared to have spent itself and to have caused some uneasiness here.

The Japanese became aware that the immediate crisis in the volume of oil imports had passed and that a reasonable flow seemed assured.

Other Goals
Tokyo turned its attention to negotiations with the Chinese for an aviation agreement, bargaining with the Russians over development projects in Siberia, arguing over what to do about inflation and planning for a parliamentary election early this summer.

Japanese activity concerning the Middle East today is considerably more voluminous than it was before the crisis, but is out of the public eye and is being carried on largely by government officials and businessmen.

The major recipient of Japanese economic aid appears to be Iraq, which is becoming the big new supplier of oil to Japan. Trade Minister Nakasone promised large credits during his visit there. The terms, including interest rates, have been kept secret.

Spain Jails 4 Basques For Terrorism Acts
BURGOS, Spain, April 29 (Reuters) — A military tribunal here has sentenced four alleged members of the outlawed Basque separatist organization ETA to prison terms ranging from 4 to 12 years for acts of terrorism. It was announced Friday.

The court convicted the men of blowing up a Civil Guard police station in the Basque town of Basauri in July, 1972. They were also found guilty of stealing dynamite and explosives and of illegal possession of arms, a military communiqué said.

GI Dies After Race On Istanbul Bridge
ISTANBUL, April 29 (UPI) — A U.S. Marine sergeant collapsed and died after winning a race across the new bridge linking Europe and Asia over the Bosphorus yesterday, the newspaper Hurriyet said today.

It said Sgt. James Harvey, 30, of Richmond, Va., and four other Marines staged the race across the five-month-old, 3,523-foot-long bridge to celebrate a friend's promotion.

'Some Die,' Others Will Go On

An American's Visit to Rebels In Portuguese Guinea Jungle

For 14 years, African rebels in the malaria-ridden jungles of Portuguese Guinea have been carrying on an armed struggle against Portuguese rule. They now claim control over nearly three-quarters of the New Jersey-sized colony they call Guinea-Bissau; they say more than half the colony's population of 800,000 sides with them. A New York Times reporter recently visited rebel territory, crossing the colony's border from neighboring Guinea.

By Thomas Johnson

A JUNGLE CAMP, GUINEA-BISSAU (UPI) — The trip from Conakry to a base near the Guinea-Bissau border took a day and a half by truck. Then, before dawn, our group—a platoon of heavily armed African party soldiers—crossed into Guinea-Bissau in two heavily armored Soviet-made amphibious vehicles and a Soviet-made truck.

Our convoy lumbered along a narrow dirt road packed with bomb craters and mudholes. At daybreak, we passed through the ruins of the town of Gulleje, which the rebels captured from the Portuguese last May. Beyond Gulleje, we entered a thick jungle where we were soon forced to abandon the vehicles.

The remainder of the 10-day tour of jungle camps, farming communities, meetings sites and fishing villages was made on foot or in dugout canoes. On 14 occasions, Portuguese jet bombers forced us to scurry for cover.

Portugal has been fighting the war here with some 30,000 Portuguese troops and 12,000 blacks. The blacks were recruited by Gen. Antonio de Spínola with promises of greater autonomy for the territory, plus the payment of salaries higher than a herdsman or farmer normally can earn here. Gen. Spínola wanted to "Africanize" the war.

The African party has about 10,000 troops, equipped mainly with Soviet weapons.

But the Portuguese forces have planes and not until the rebels got Russian SAM-7 missiles about 18 months ago did they have any defense against air assaults. The rebels claim they have downed 44 Portuguese jets, helicopters and reconnaissance planes with the missiles in the last year.

In addition, the rebels—through ambushes and artillery attacks on fortified positions—appear to have restricted the Portuguese mainly to the towns and villages, and to certain roads during daylight hours.

The rebel "towns"—such as the one where this is being written—are jungle bases. At these bases, and the back-up ones in Guinea and Senegal, the African party is said to be operating administrative units, 12 schools, 117 health centers, 16 hospitals and 17 trading centers or "people's stores" consisting usually of a series of huts.

The stores are the mainstay of the economy in the rebel-held areas. People bring rice, kola nuts, palm oil, peanuts, honey, crocodile skins and iron and steel. In exchange they get cloth, sugar, shoes, knives and other necessities, mostly brought from outside Guinea-Bissau by the African party.

One of the highlights of my trip

Nixon's Offer 'To Tell It All'

(Continued from Page 1)

inquiry, "the rough as well as the smooth."

"If there should be any disagreement as to whether deleted material is relevant, I will meet with them personally to resolve the differences," Mr. Nixon said.

The House committee issued a subpoena for tape recordings of 42 White House conversations, with Mr. Nixon's response due by 10 a.m. tomorrow.

Rep. Rodino had said earlier today that his committee would accept no less than the material specified, the tapes themselves, in response to the subpoena.

Another committee member, Rep. Don Edwards, D-Calif., said any procedure for screening the tapes that would leave the committee without the actual tapes in its possession afterward would be "totally unacceptable."

Looking into the television camera, Mr. Nixon told the nation he would "go forward to the best of my ability for the work you elected me to do."

Most members of the cabinet met at the White House shortly before Mr. Nixon's address. A spokesman said they did not see the President. It was understood they were briefed on the speech by staff chief Alexander Haig Jr. Vice-President Ford was among those present.

Earlier, Republican congressional leaders were summoned to the White House, but again they did not meet with the President. They were Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, Sen. Robert Griffin of Michigan and Rep. John Rhodes of Arizona.

Oil Firms Cut Profit Figures Through 'Contingency' Funds

(Continued from Page 1)

is fear of public reaction to the size of the profits.

However, a spokesman for Exxon, Art Lamb, said that the company did not disclose the amount of its contingency fund "because we didn't want to give the Middle East nations an idea as to what we were estimating as our expected costs" when agreement was reached on how much the firm owed for the oil it received thus far this year.

But a Middle East specialist for Texaco said, "The Arabs know what our estimated prices are. A spokesman for Mobil said that the company 'did not specify its reserves because much of the crude which we might owe payment on has already been sold.'"

"It could be improper to report profit on sales which did not comprehend this additional payment," he said.

Mr. Monroe said Exxon decided to deduct the unstated amount because "to not recognize the cost resulting from a change in the participation levels would grossly overstate our earnings and would be misleading to the public."

Fred Deering, vice-president of finance for Gulf Oil, said he did not consider the estimate in increased costs a contingency reserve. "It's more just an estimate as to what the true cost of the material is," he said.

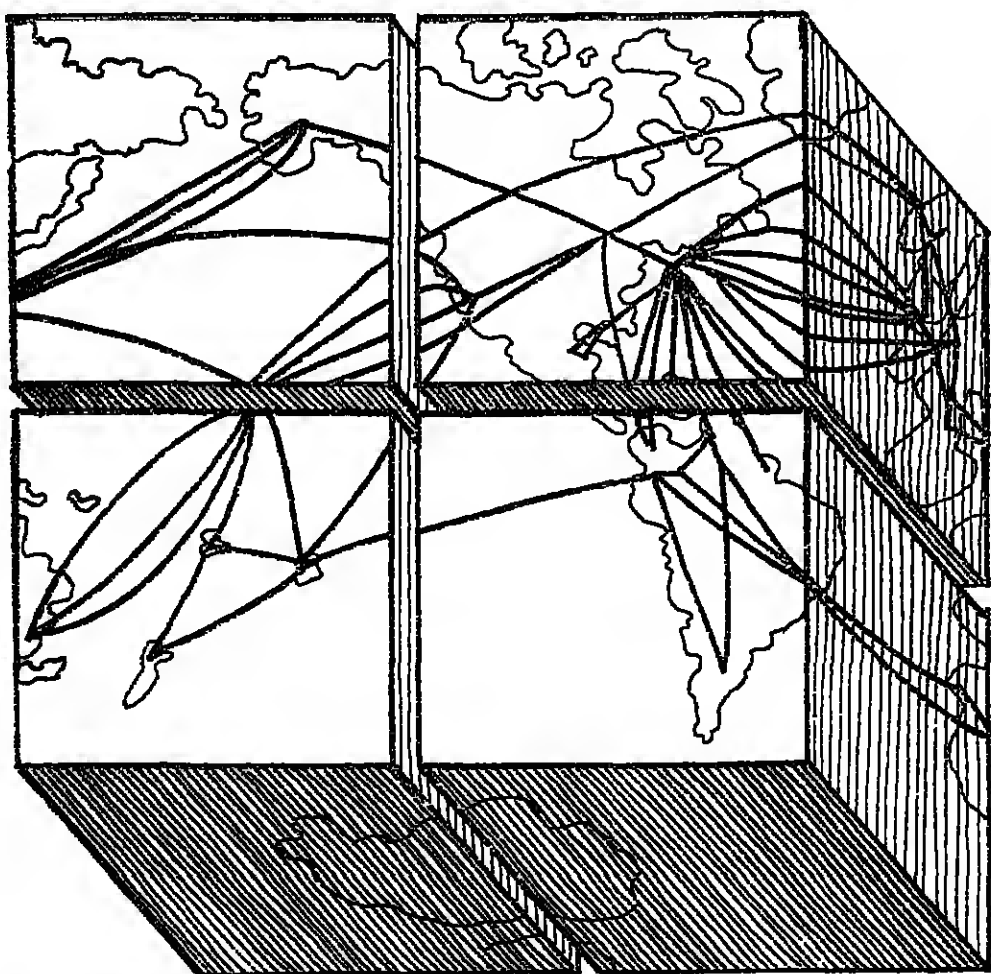
Among securities analysts, determination of the companies' reserves is largely a question of guesswork based on production data and current oil costs in the Middle East. Based on these calculations, two Wall Street analysts, Robert Albrecht of Reynolds Securities, Inc., and Robert Hineley of W. E. Hutton & Co., said Exxon's reserve fund might run as high as \$400 million.

Other analysts felt Exxon's reserve might be closer to Texaco's \$143 million because, they said, both Exxon and Texaco obtained about the same amount of crude oil from Aramco, the big Saudi Arabian consortium of which they are part owners.

Expect Tax Bill
In addition, two companies, Exxon and Solar, say that they set aside money in the first quarter that they feel may be needed to pay any taxes that would result if the Congress passed a bill eliminating the foreign tax credit.

Controller Monroe said Exxon had deducted \$37 million for tax payments for the quarter because "it's pretty obvious to us that Congress is going to pass the tax bill." Solar did not say how much it had set aside for taxes.

But analysts, government officials and some oilmen said that a principal reason the companies may be holding back from disclosing their contingency reserves or adding them to gross profits



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Trial Set for Ex-Army General

Mitchell and Stans Still Face Watergate-Linked Problems

By David S. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, April 29 (UPI)—The acquittal of John Mitchell and Maurice Stans does not end the legal problems of the two former cabinet officers.

Mr. Mitchell, former attorney general and director of President Nixon's re-election campaign, has been indicted on six counts in the Watergate conspiracy case.

He is also believed to be a target of the Special Watergate prosecutor's investigation in two other cases in which indictments have not yet been brought. These cases involve allegations that government favors were granted in return for pledges of large campaign contributions from dairy farmers and the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp.

Egypt Mayor Offers Nixon Help on Taxes

Cairo, April 29 (UPI)—The thaw in American-Egyptian relations so delighted Salim Shannab that he wrote to President Nixon offering to help meet his bill for back taxes the U.S. Embassy said today.

Mr. Shannab, mayor of the village of Matania, near Giza, said he would chip in \$2,500 in an appreciation of Mr. Nixon's Middle East stand showing an appreciation of Egypt's problems.

Ambassador Hermann Eilts sent Mr. Shannab a letter on Mr. Nixon's behalf, expressing "deep appreciation."

"But the President requested the ambassador to convey his apologies for being unable to accept Mr. Shannab's offer of assistance in settling his tax bill," an embassy spokesman said.

Sen. Gurney Is Indicted in Election Case

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 29 (AP)—Sen. Richard Gurney, R-Fla., has been indicted by a county grand jury here on charges of violating state election laws, his Washington office said today. Sen. Gurney immediately declared his innocence.

The grand jury began its investigation at the urging of Marshall Harris, a Democratic state legislator from Miami. He charged that the senator had acknowledged last December that he violated state election laws by receiving campaign donations and failing to report them.

John Gardner, Sen. Gurney's Washington press aide, said the senator had been indicted on a state law which makes it illegal to accept campaign funds without designating a campaign treasurer or setting up a campaign bank account. Sen. Gurney asserted that the indictment was politically motivated.

"This is an unfortunate result of a vicious and unwarranted attack," Sen. Gurney said in a statement. "I am confident that the process of justice and courts will operate swiftly to vindicate me of this unlawful charge and any wrongdoing. I am absolutely innocent."

Sen. Gurney, 60, a member of the Senate Watergate committee, has announced that he will seek re-election this year. He was first elected to the Senate in 1968 after three terms in the House.

The grand jury's investigation related to his announcement at a press conference last December that \$100,000 had been raised in his name without his knowledge.

Sen. Gurney said he had learned about the fund-raising in mid-1973 and had ordered it stopped. He said he did not report the money to the state because at the time he was not a candidate and did not have a fund-raising committee.

"The only action seemed to be to wait until I became a candidate and report the funds then," he said in December.

Mr. Gardner said Sen. Gurney's attorney, Harris Dittmar of Jacksonville, will be in Tallahassee tomorrow to accept the indictment. Sen. Gurney said in his statement that he has instructed Mr. Dittmar to immediately file a motion for dismissal and a demand for a speedy trial.

He also said the indictment would have a serious impact on his re-election campaign.

"I would fervently hope that both the state court and the federal court can cooperate in my effort to bring this matter to a speedy determination because of its paramount political importance," Sen. Gurney said. "A U.S. Senate seat is clearly at stake here."

Sen. Gurney charged in the statement that Mr. Harris, the state representative who had asked for an investigation, was a "crony" of Richard Fagundes, a Democratic state senator from Miami who is seeking his party's nomination to oppose Sen. Gurney.

Vesco Is Pleased With Verdict for Mitchell, Stans

NEW YORK, April 29 (UPI)—Robert Vesco said yesterday that he was pleased and somewhat surprised by the jury's verdict in the trial of John Mitchell and Maurice Stans.

"First fact: I've heard in a long time," the fugitive millionaire said in an interview with CBS radio at his refuge in San Jose, Costa Rica.

Mr. Vesco, whose contribution to President Nixon's re-election campaign played a crucial role in the prosecution's case in the trial here, said that he had not anticipated acquittal. He explained: "My own view has been consistently that the pretrial publicity had been so serious that that may override proper judicial process."

The financier, who is living in exile in the face of numerous investigations of his dealings, was asked whether the verdict might lead him to return to the United States.

"I have no desire to come back, favorable verdict or not," he answered. "The publicity has been so bad, so distorted, it would be very difficult to get a fair trial in the United States. But even beyond that... it's the pressures and harassments and the persecutions that go on."



DEFENSE ATTORNEYS—Peter Fleming (left) and John Sprizzen talking to newsmen outside New York Federal Court after their client, John Mitchell, was found not guilty.



Miss Sybil Kucharski, jury forewoman in the John Mitchell-Maurice Stans trial.

Explaining Acquittal Vote Mitchell-Stans Trial Jurors Doubled Key U.S. Witnesses

By Marcia Chambers

NEW YORK, April 29 (UPI)—According to interviews with the jurors in the Mitchell-Stans trial, the two former cabinet officers were acquitted of all criminal charges because the jury could not believe the testimony of key witnesses for the government prosecutors.

In interviews at the motel where they had been sequestered for eight weeks, the jurors used the words "incredible" or "unbelievable."

They used the words when they talked about John Dean, 34, Bradford Cook, William Casey, Barry Sears and Laurence Richardson Jr., all key prosecution witnesses.

"I don't want to say Mr. Dean was lying, but he was often unbelievable," said Sybil Kucharski, the 21-year-old forewoman of the jury.

The jurors did not, however, start out by believing the defendants.

Miss Kucharski, who is a bank teller in suburban Westchester County, said that shortly after the deliberations began last Thursday afternoon, it was her impression that the jury was split 8 to 4 for conviction, though no formal vote was taken at that time.

The thrust of the government's case was that the defendants had abused their power. But Miss Kucharski and five other jurors who were interviewed said they did not agree.

"We didn't put them above the law," Miss Kucharski said. "But we felt they... weren't sneaking around or anything."

The man who was speaking around was financier Robert Vesco, another juror said. Mr. Vesco, named as a defendant in this case, fled the United States to Costa Rica and Nassau, the Bahamas, Attempts by the government to extradite him failed.

"I think Vesco was the real culprit of this whole thing," said Clarence Brown, a letter carrier from Ossining, N.Y. "He may have been using these people, Mr. Sears [the former majority leader of the New Jersey Senate and a Vesco attorney] and Mr. Vesco seemed to want to get something going. I don't think the defendants ever fell for it."

"Vesco wanted to get any top figures he could in order to embarrass the President, and I'm not just saying that because I'm a Republican," Mr. Brown, who is 30, said. "I'm all for law and order. I believe people who do wrong should be prosecuted, but the evidence presented by the government was not sufficient."

Miss Kucharski, a Democrat, voted for Sen. George McGovern in the last election.

The conspiracy and obstruction-of-justice counts in the 15-count indictment gave the most trouble, the jurors said.

"We couldn't get anywhere," Miss Kucharski said. "We were off in little groups and screaming and yelling at the table. Some of us were emotional. But then we said this is the case and these are the facts. We couldn't let our feelings interfere with our verdict."

"Then I decided we had to be more orderly. We went around the table. People raised their hands when they wanted to speak. We went around the table and each had his say. Then we voted by voice vote," Miss Kucharski said.

Instead of first tackling the conspiracy and obstruction-of-justice counts, the first three charges in the indictment, the jurors went to the perjury count.

After voting on the perjury count, "the rest was easy," Miss Kucharski said. Yesterday morning the jurors went back to tackle the conspiracy and obstruction-of-justice counts. "And we figured there couldn't be any conspiracy if there was no perjury," she added.

Watergate Committee to Quit After Brief, Lively Career

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, April 29 (UPI)—Late next month, the Senate Watergate committee will quietly go out of business. It will have led a brief but spectacular life, a life of glamour and drudgery, of success and failure.

The committee did not crack the Watergate case, but it opened some major cracks. The investigation discovered a young man named Robert Reiser, a worker in President Nixon's re-election committee headquarters, who told them he had seen a file called "Gemstone" kept by his boss, Jeb Magruder, the deputy campaign director. That was the first hard evidence that the Watergate burglary had been something more than a freelance effort by some out-of-control underlings.

Several months later the committee got another break that changed the whole complexion of the case. A low-level staff member asked Alexander Butterfield, a former White House aide, a blind question: Was there any mechanism in the White House for recording the President's conversations? To the investigator's astonishment, Mr. Butterfield replied that everything the President said was taped.

Even now, in its dying days, the committee is clearing new ground. It has developed the first concrete evidence that the \$100,000 given by agents of Howard Hughes to the President's friend, Charles Rebozo, may not have lain fallow in a safe-deposit box for three years.

But these disclosures were not the committee's greatest accomplishments. Robert Reiser would most likely have been interviewed eventually, and it is inconceivable now to think that the existence of the White House tapes would have remained a secret forever. As for the Hughes-Rebozo transaction, there are still more questions than answers.

The committee's most lasting achievements were the civic lessons that it taught the American people and the detailed documentary record that it developed and passed on to the prosecutors and the impeachment inquiry.

For three months last summer, the Watergate hearings were watched on television by millions. The viewers were able to make first-hand judgments about John Dean, John Mitchell, John Ehrlichman, H.R. Halde-man and others close to the President. They saw how the

Martha Mitchell Seeks Separation From Just-Acquitted Husband

NEW YORK, April 29 (Reuters)—Blaming the White House for the breakup of her marriage, Martha Mitchell today filed for a legal separation from her husband, former Attorney General John Mitchell.

"I loved the man who was, but not the man who is," Mrs. Mitchell was quoted by her lawyer as saying of her husband.

The lawyer, Melvin Belli, said Mrs. Mitchell was seeking separate maintenance, which in New York State is tantamount to a divorce.

Mr. Belli said Mrs. Mitchell had waited until after her husband's trial had ended before taking legal action.

Mr. Mitchell was acquitted yesterday of all charges in connection with an alleged illegal campaign gift to President Nixon's 1972 re-election campaign.

In her suit, Mrs. Mitchell asked for \$300 a week for temporary support, custody of their 13-year-old daughter, lawyers' fees and the return of her driving license, which she said her husband appropriated.

Mr. Mitchell has contributed to his wife's support since they separated. But she has said publicly that the money she has received has been inadequate.

U.S. Study Team Wary of Terrorism

Security of Nuclear Material Is Criticized

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, April 29 (UPI)—The Atomic Energy Commission spends \$50 million a year guarding its uranium and plutonium against theft, a figure which a commission study team says is grossly inadequate.

"The potential harm to the public from the explosion of an illicitly made nuclear weapon is greater than that from any plausible power plant accident," a five-man study team told the commission in a 35-page report made public by Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn. "It is our strong feeling that the... level of safety achieved in keeping special nuclear material out of the hands of unauthorized people is entirely out of proportion to the danger to the public involved."

The study team was made up of one commission official and four consultants, including William Sullivan, former assistant director of the FBI and director of the Office of National Narcotics Intelligence. Their language was low-keyed, but there was no mistaking the threat they see in the rise of terrorism around the world.

"These groups are likely to have available the technical knowledge needed to process fissile materials and for building a nuclear weapon," the report stated. "They are also likely to carry out reasonably sophisticated attacks on installations and transportation."

"We believe," the team concluded, "these factors necessitate an immediate and far-reaching change in the way we conduct our safeguards programs."

The study team recommended the establishment of a federal force to protect and transport uranium and plutonium.

The report criticized the way private firms are asked to guard and transport uranium and plutonium, declaring that private industry should be asked to be asked to take on such a job.

"Private companies have neither the capability nor the desire to meet the sort of threats" posed by terrorists, the report said, "much less those posed by maximum credible threats." The report describes the maximum credible threat as an attack by 15 highly trained men, three of whom work inside the organization making, handling or shipping the uranium or plutonium.

"We believe the 'insiders' can include anyone up to the highest levels of management," the report said. "This threat estimate is by nature both subjective and imprecise, but we believe it to be informed and conservative. It was arrived at after informal discussions with the FBI and CIA, and based on those discussions and on prior relevant experiences of the members of this study."

The study said there was a serious question as to when private guards can legally use their weapons defending nuclear shipments. It said some companies employ guards who have no bullets in their guns, while others have instructed their guards to fire their guns only in defense of their lives and not in defense of the uranium or plutonium.

A recent study by the General Accounting Office seriously criticized the practice of casual shipment of nuclear materials.

The report said that one shipment of uranium was made on an open flatbed truck which had no alarm system or radio and was accompanied only by the unarmed driver who had no pre-planned route, and made no periodic checks to let the shipper or receiver know of his whereabouts.

Just as serious as the shipping problem, the report said, is the accounting problem in making sure that the uranium and plutonium that go into a factory come out again in the right form and bound for the right place.

"The uncertainties in the accumulated material balances of the atomic energy operation of the country already make it impossible to say that an explosive mass has not been diverted," the report stated.

Earlier this year, Congress was told that the AEC had spent \$5 million investigating the disappearance of 152 pounds of uranium-235 from a fuel fabricating plant at Apollo, Pa. The metal had disappeared over a period of years and for a while China was a suspect.

That is the amount of uranium used in the bomb that destroyed Hiroshima in 1945. The AEC privately says that 11 pounds of uranium-235 is all a sophisticated engineer needs now to make an atomic bomb.

The commission concluded that the uranium was missing due to spillage, poor inventory methods and weighing techniques, and accounting errors. This was enough to recommend that the present accounting system "be abandoned as a basis of safeguards."

U.S. Cuts Back Green Berets, Plans 3 Battalions of Rangers

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—The Special Forces, nicknamed the Green Berets, once this country's glamour troops, are being cut back again as the Army builds a new elite force of light infantry.

Army officials say the strength of the Green Berets is being reduced to about 5,000 men as the last 1,400 Special Forces troops in the Far East are withdrawn from that area.

When the pullout from Taiwan and Okinawa was announced some time ago, it was indicated that the men would be sent to Special Forces units in the United States.

But officials now say that most will be reassigned to other Army duties and that many will be encouraged to join three new battalions of Rangers being formed.

Although the numbers involved are small, the decline of the Special Forces underscores a shift from major concern about guerrilla warfare toward highly mobile units tailored to fight conventional battles in Europe and possibly the Middle East.

Boost From Kennedy

The Green Berets got their big boost in the early 1960s when President John Kennedy and his advisers feared Communist China and Russia would promote guerrilla-style "wars of national liberation" in Asia, Latin America and Africa.

Kennedy administration officials believed the tough, versatile forces, operating in small teams, could be instrumental in helping developing countries overcome their own insurgencies.

In South Vietnam, where they reached their zenith, the Special Forces recruited, taught and led

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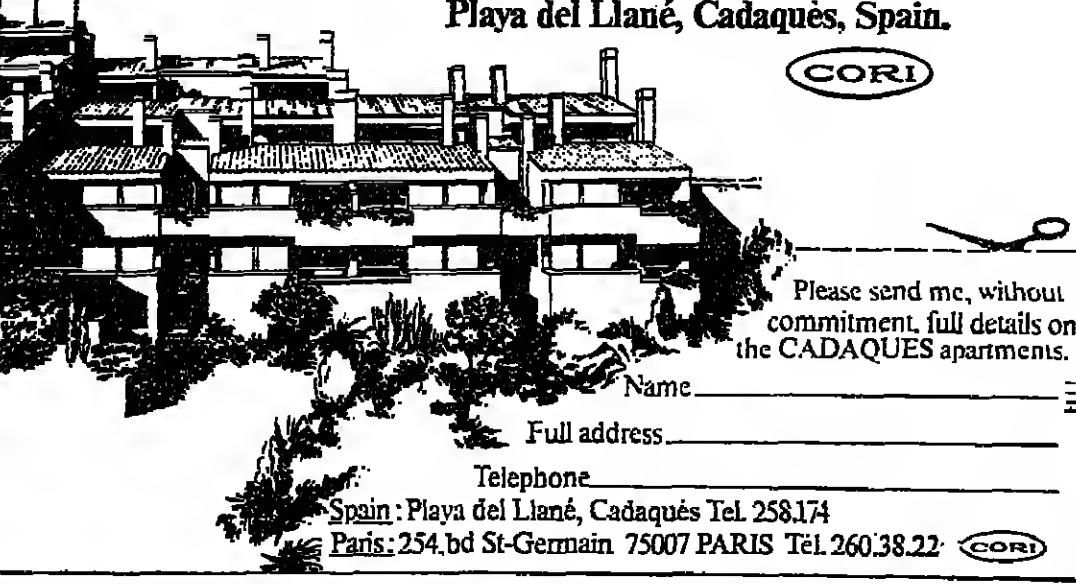
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Republicans Favor New Way Of Nominating Vice-President

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, April 29 (UPI).—Strong Republican sentiment for changing the way in which the GOP chooses its vice-presidential nominee became apparent at a meeting of the party's reform committee.

A subcommittee assigned to sift through the reform proposals was presented with a variety of recommendations, all of them intended to provide more careful attention to the selection of a vice-presidential candidate.

While the proposals conflicted, there was substantial agreement among Republican officials Saturday that the present system must be changed. Vice-President Ford, who is known to favor reform of the present system, sent word to the committee that he soon will submit a recommendation of his own.

Impetus for changing the selection process results from the

vice-presidential nominations in 1972 of Democrat Thomas Eagleton and Republican Spiro Agnew.

Stephen Hess, a former White House official now with the Brookings Institution, remarked that the two parties without their knowledge had nominated "one candidate who had a history of serious mental illness and another who turned out to be a criminal."

The subcommittee appeared to respond favorably to Mr. Hess's own proposal for reform, which calls for the Republican National Committee to convene within a few weeks of the national convention and choose the vice-presidential nominee.

To insure that the vice-presidential nominee would not be a source of phase with the president, the national committee would be required to make its choice from a list of three to five names submitted by the presidential nominee.

An almost identical written proposal was made by Rep. Charles Wiggins of California, one of the ranking Republican members of the House Judiciary Committee.

'Potential Skeletons'

Rep. Wiggins said that the delay in making the selection would permit the uncovering of any "potential skeletons lurking in the closet" of any nominee. He said another result would be that the "ostentatious and prestige associated with the vice-presidency" would be enhanced because of the additional public focus on the nomination.

Another proposal for reform was made by Rep. Marvin Esh of Michigan, who said that each GOP presidential candidate should be required to list from one to six potential vice-presidential nominees at least two weeks before the start of the national convention. Once nominated the presidential candidate could either make his own recommendation for a nominee or leave the choice to the convention.

In any case, a 48-hour period would intervene between the presidential and vice-presidential nominations, similar to the reform proposal made in the Democratic party by a commission headed by Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota.

Illinois Orders End to Malaria Tests on Inmates

CHICAGO, April 29 (UPI).—The Illinois Department of Corrections has ordered an end to all malaria experiments on inmates at the Stateville Penitentiary after 29 years of research. Allen Sleaf, the department's director, who announced the decision two weeks ago, said he believed medical experimentation on prisoners was "immoral and unethical." He said that he ordered the controversial malaria project phased out because it was not a part of the prison's rehabilitation program.

Critics of Mr. Sleaf's decision said it would cause the loss of "thousands of lives." Dr. Paul Carson, head of pharmacogenetics at the Rush-Presbyterian-St. Luke's medical center here, said the malaria project was a "serious impediment" to the development of the world's first malaria vaccine and of a new drug to treat malaria.

He said that the anti-malaria drug and one type of vaccine were being tested on Stateville inmates, and that another type of vaccine was being tested on monkeys. He said mass distribution of the drugs could begin in two to five years.

Priests vs. Bishops

ROME, April 29 (AP).—Priests skipped mass and worshippers walked out of churches in several cities yesterday in a spreading protest against bishops who want Italy's three-year-old divorce law repealed. A national referendum on the law will be held May 13-15.



STATE VISIT—Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi being greeted by Shah of Iran in Tehran yesterday.

India May Improve Ties to U.S. In New Gandhi Deals With Iran

By Lewis M. Simons

TEHRAN, April 29 (UPI).—Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi came to Iran yesterday to complete economic arrangements which will help ease India's burdens and at the same time improve relations with Iran.

Mrs. Gandhi's visit also indicates her growing realization that in order to save India from chaos she must disengage its economy to some degree from the Soviet Union.

Closer ties with Iran, an important ally of the United States, are likely to lead the Indian leader closer to the West. Already, U.S. and Indian officials are discussing a resumption of program.

First Visit Since Nehru

The four-day official visit to Tehran is the first by an Indian prime minister since Mrs. Gandhi's late father, Jawaharlal Nehru, came here 15 years ago. That visit reportedly went badly and until recently relations between India and Iran have been chilly.

In the last six months, however, Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi has made clear his intentions to help India face its economic crisis—in large part caused by the spectacular rise in Iranian and world oil prices.

Two months ago the shah offered to increase crude oil supplies to India with extensive credit facilities, to provide \$300 million for a new iron ore plant and to accept Indian iron ore and aluminum in payment for part of the oil.

Within a couple of weeks Iran raised its monthly oil supply to the Indian-Indian refinery at Madras. In southern India, by 250,000 tons.

His generosity quickly persuaded Mrs. Gandhi to pay a "reciprocal" visit to Tehran—in return for the shah's trip to New Delhi five years ago—to put finishing touches to the arrangements.

The shah's intentions are not completely altruistic. Iran needs all the iron ore it can get to meet the shah's ambitious industrialization plans.

Cement Needed

Other materials, such as cement, are so badly needed to complete military bases along the Persian Gulf that civilian construction in Tehran and other cities has come to a standstill.

The heavy arms purchases the shah is making from the United States and the growing U.S. military presence in Iran are difficult for the Indians to accept but economic reality is being put ahead of nationalist pride.

At the moment, Iran supplies nearly three-fourths of the 17 million tons of crude oil India imports yearly.

The shah would like to improve his relations with India while not destroying his long-standing ties to Pakistan. This could prove difficult, if not impossible.

The new Iranian relations with

Indian Party Warned Over 'Grave Crisis'

Congress Body Issues 1,500-Word Stand

NEW DELHI, April 29 (UPI).—The policy-making body of the ruling Congress party warned yesterday that a "grave economic situation" was being turned into a "grave political one" and appealed to party workers "to close their ranks and stand behind their leader."

In a 1,500-word resolution on the political situation, the 21-member caucus blamed "right reaction, fascist elements and vested interests" for the current crisis. The resolution came at the end of a two-day private meeting of the group, a session which produced bitter criticism of the party leadership by younger members.

They reportedly accused the leadership of constantly "trying to find scapegoats" for its own failures.

Blunt Criticism

Three young members are said to have told their leaders bluntly that they were responsible for the prevailing atmosphere in India, and that the resolution did not give an accurate assessment of the situation.

Kartik Oraon, a member from the state of Bihar, which is in turmoil because of mass agitation against the Congress party government there, said that if he took the resolution home he would "surely be beaten up."

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi left for a state visit to Iran yesterday and was present only at Saturday's session. However, cabinet ministers and key party members were there yesterday to hear the criticism.

The party leaders, in an attempt to calm the anger of the critics, promised to review their economic policies to find out what was wrong. A 12-member committee, including youth leaders and senior cabinet members, was appointed to conduct the review.

Charanjit Yadav, the party secretary, told newsmen that there was to be no "backsliding" on the party's commitment to "democratic socialism." However, he added that the "time had come for the party to have a fresh look at the basic policies in the economic, industrial and agricultural fields."

Some political observers here interpreted this as an indication of Mrs. Gandhi's eagerness to reverse impractical economic decisions that had been reached because of pressure by the Communist lobby within the party.

Obituaries

Lord Robertson, Commanded U.K. Occupation in Germany

LONDON, April 29 (UPI).—Lord Robertson, 77, who as Gen. Sir Brian Robertson was military governor and commander in chief of the British zone of occupied Germany, died today at his home in Gloucestershire.

Lord Robertson, who was made a baron in 1961, had served in the Middle East from 1941 to 1943, and in the last two years of World War II was chief administrative officer to the commander in chief in Italy, the late Field Marshal Earl Alexander.

After the fall of Germany, Lord Robertson became deputy to Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery there. In 1946, he was appointed military governor and commander in chief of the British zone of Germany, then administered by the four victorious Allies, the United States, France, the Soviet Union and Britain.

Virtual Ruler

For four years he virtually ruled a quarter of Germany on behalf of the British Government. The Soviet blockade of Berlin and the airlift to that beleaguered city were among his problems. He also was closely concerned with organizing the restoration of normal life in the war-shattered zone and in getting industry restarted.

When the West German federal government was established in 1949, Lord Robertson became the first British high commissioner on the Allied High Commission there.

He left the High Commission a year later to return to the army as commander in chief of Britain's Middle East land forces. In his three-year tenure, he had to deal with the beginnings of Mau Mau terrorism in Kenya and the negotiations that led to Britain's withdrawal from the Suez Canal area.

In 1953, he was appointed chairman of the British Transport Commission and for eight years struggled to reorganize and modernize the badly run-down nationalized railroads.

The general was the son of a field marshal (one rank higher). His son, William, a major in the British Army, succeeds to the barony.

Carl T. Durham
DURHAM, N.C., April 29 (AP).—Former Rep. Carl T. Durham, 81, who served in Congress for 22 years before retiring in 1961, died

Cosmos-649 Up

MOSCOW, April 29 (UPI).—The Soviet Union launched Cosmos-649 today, Tass said.



Landslide (arrow) blocking Mantaro River in Peru and forming a 15-mile-long lake.

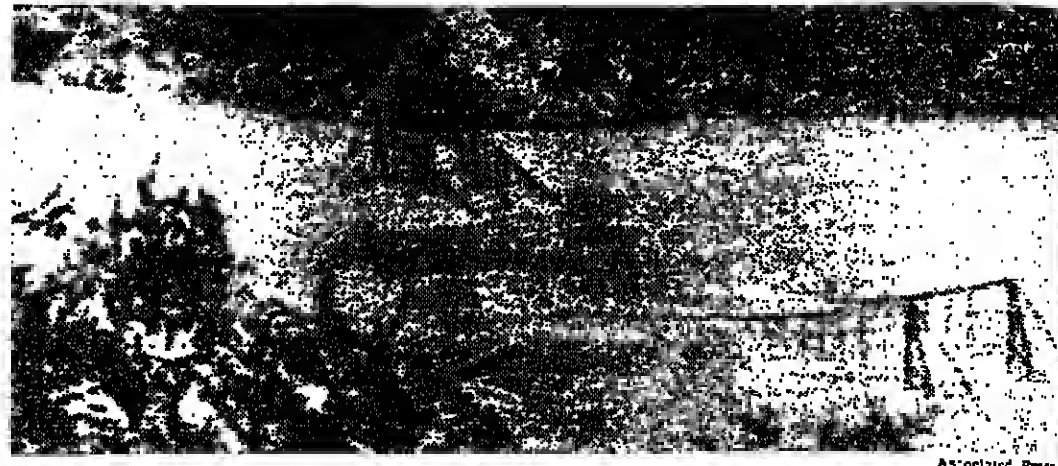
10,000 Being Evacuated in Andes Slide Area

LIMA, Peru, April 29 (UPI).

Army troops and rescue workers picked their way through part of the central Andes today to evacuate 10,000 persons from a flood-threatened valley where landslides have claimed more than 200 lives. The slides, probably caused by persistent rains, blocked

a river canyon and created a lake 15 miles long. The authorities discounted fears that more rain would cause the artificial dam to burst and flood the valley below, but residents were being removed anyway. Rescue officials said only 18 bodies had been recovered from the masses of rock and mud that buried small farms

and villages along the Mantaro River valley Friday night. The deaths of 19 roadworkers have been confirmed, but two of the companions, also feared, were found safe and uninjured today. Civil defense officials said a large village of about 300 houses is believed to have been buried.



Bridge at Panacusi in the Peruvian Andes covered by the slide-dammed Mantaro River.

Pongos, Fishheads, Pigeons All in Same Boat in Canada

By Charles Hillinger

ESQUIMALT, B. C., April 29.—The army has taken over the navy in Canada, or at least it seems like it.

Generals and colonels are in command of ships, seamen and petty officers no longer sail the seas, privates man the brooms and wash the decks, corporals and sergeants are radarmen, quartermasters and gunner's mates.

No more bearded sailors or daily tot half pint of rum ration at sea. In fact, the Royal Canadian Navy no longer exists. Neither does the Royal Canadian Air Force. They have been integrated into a single service—the Canadian Armed Forces with one set of ranks and a common green uniform for all.

When a young man joins the military in Canada, there is no telling where he is apt to find himself—on a ship, in an airplane, in the infantry. And the assignment is subject to sudden change—as often happens in any military outfit—only he may go from land to sea to air.

From Tank to Ship

An executive officer on a ship tied up here had spent the previous eight years as a tank commander in Europe. A veteran

navy officer, whose last sea duty was as skipper of a destroyer, was recently named commanding officer of one of Canada's largest army posts.

"For 20 years I was a pongo" (soldier), he said. Maj. Don Breer, 39, "I was always under the impression—once a pongo, always a pongo. Yet today, I'm a fishhead" (sailor).

Maj. Breer is stationed here at Esquimalt, a huge base on the outskirts of Victoria, British Columbia's capital.

But the 5,000 men and women stationed at this "navy" base and aboard ships tied up here are all generals, colonels, majors, captains, lieutenants, sergeants, corporals and privates.

"Call me admiral—not general," insisted Maj. Gen. Reginald Pickford, 50, a veteran navy officer. He maintains that as long as he remains in the service he will be an admiral—"never a general."

But Adm. Pickford is carried on all official military records as Gen. Pickford.

Many Are Upset

Many navy diehards are upset about the integrated forces. And so are army men and RCAF veterans.

"It's tough for old-line navy officers and men to go along with their new army-type designations," said Maj. Vic Keating, director of information services for the Esquimalt base.

Maj. Keating, 45, was based at air force installations until two years ago. He was a "pigeon" (airman). Now he is a fishhead.

"The navy guys screamed their heads off about changing their ranks and rates to army designations," Maj. Keating said.

"They insisted they would be laughed at by other navy men during visits to foreign ports," he said. "Concessions have been made, at least for the time being, to let them call themselves by their traditional ranks and rates while visiting foreign ports or at sea. But that gets pretty confusing, too. Many of the sailors aboard ship—both officers and enlisted men—are ex-soldiers and RCAF personnel."

Canada's navy has 20 destroyers, 23 destroyer escorts, three submarines, three large support ships, a dozen minesweepers and an assortment of smaller vessels.

Canada's total military strength is 82,124, including 1,500 women. But that, too, is to be changed.

The plan is to have 3,000 women in service within two years," Maj. Keating reported. "Thousands of women have been clamoring to join the CAF. The ranks are being opened to them because of the new status of women in Canada."

© Los Angeles Times.

Oil Man Said To Be Freed By Abductors

BUENOS AIRES, April 29 (UPI).—American oil executive Vito Samuelson, for whom a \$2.5-million ransom was paid more than a month ago, was released today by his guards kidnappers and whisked out of Argentina on a flight to the United States, informed sources said.

Esso Argentina, for which Samuelson managed a rival, said it had no information "officially or unofficially" about the 36-year-old executive's release. Police also said that it had no information.

The newspaper Cronica said it received a communique signed by the People's Revolutionary Army saying Mr. Samuelson was freed off in the Buenos Aires suburb of Acassuso. Members of the group abducted Mr. Samuelson Dec. 6, and the ransom was paid March 11.

A medical student who lives in Acassuso said Mr. Samuelson came to his house, and he drove the American to a downtown Buenos Aires hotel.

Newsman said they were at the hotel that Mr. Samuelson was there until 4 p.m. and then was driven away, apparently to be taken out of the country.

Following the Dec. 6 kidnapping, Essoon rejected a \$10 million ransom demand of \$10 million. The Marxist guerrillas then raised the demand to \$16 million plus \$4.2 million in relief for victims of a February flood in northern Argentina.

Essoon agreed to pay the sum of \$14.2 million in cash, saying the company was not in position to distribute the \$14 million in food, clothing and building materials as demanded by Mr. Samuelson's captors.

His release was expected after the March 11 payment, but he did not show up, and concern for his safety grew.

Mr. Samuelson, a native of Cleveland, had worked for Esso in several Latin American countries before coming to Buenos Aires three years ago.

His wife and three children, who had lived in Argentina with him, were evacuated in mid-June when early negotiations for his release broke down.

A Strip Dancer Dies After Lion's Mauling

ROTTERDAM, April 29 (UPI).—A 26-year-old striptease dancer died in a hospital today from injuries received when she was mauled by a lion during her Wednesday.

Johanna Nillisen, whose name was Angelique, danced usual in a cage while an animal tamer Alfred Brinkman was putting a lion through its act. Suddenly the animal bit her, causing injuries to her head, neck and chest.

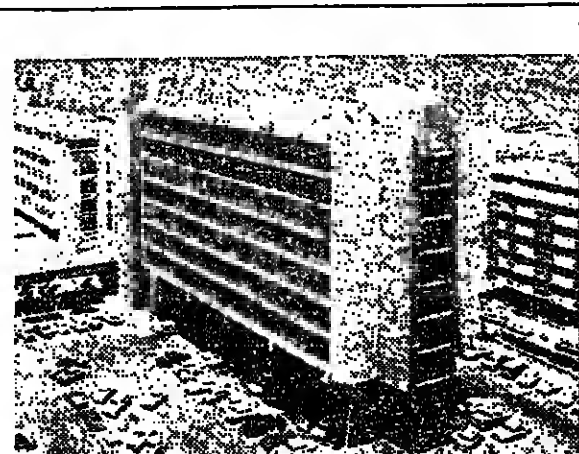
Energy Agency Bill

WASHINGTON, April 29 (UPI).—The House passed legislation today to create a presidentially created Energy Office, now headed by John S. Barry, into a statutory Energy Administration.

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Saigon Says Reds Attack With Tanks

One of Five Reported Destroyed in Delta

SAIGON, April 29 (AP).—North Vietnamese tanks last night made their first appearance in the Mekong Delta, the South Vietnamese military command reported.

A communiqué said that government troops and armored vehicles were rushed to the post where South Vietnamese artillery knocked out one of the tanks.

The communiqué said initial reports indicated that two government soldiers were killed and 12 wounded. Communist casualties were not announced.

A Saigon military spokesman said that the post was manned by about 100 militiamen. He said the battle lasted about an hour, and that the North Vietnamese withdrew into Cambodia after the government reinforcements moved in. Government forces did not pursue the invaders across the border or fire into Cambodia.

The South Vietnamese command also reported that Viet Cong gunners shelled Tuyet Binh and Muc Hoa, both south of Long Xuy, killing six civilians and wounding eight.

Offensive Started
The spokesman said that with this attack in the delta, "the Communist general offensive has really started." But he said it is "at a lower tempo and ferocity" than the general offensive in the spring and summer of 1972, the biggest drive that the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong waged during the war.

He said that the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong are having difficulty moving supplies and are concentrating their attacks on border areas closest to their bases in Cambodia and Laos.

In Cambodia, military sources reported that government troops withdrew from Sala Lek Pram, 55 miles north of Phnom Penh, and parts of the town may have been destroyed by Khmer Rouge insurgents.

Gen. Deng Layon, the government's area commander, said that the troops pulled out to forge a large defensive zone with other government forces from Long Xuy, about four miles south of Sala Lek Pram.

With the fall of Oudong March 18 and the forced retreat to Longvek of the relief force, the government sent up the Tonle Sap River from Phnom Penh, leaving in now the only government position on a 40-mile stretch of Highway 5.

China Boosts New Chief of Khmer Rouge

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP).—A Khmer Rouge rebel leader who is treated by Peking with all the deference due a chief of state is rising to a position of power in the jungles of Cambodia.

He is Khieu Samphan, 44, a lean, French-educated Marxist, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the deposed Cambodian leader now in exile in China, once had him married "in execution" because of his Communist activities.

Mr. Samphan has an array of titles: member of the Politburo of the Khmer (Cambodian) Communist party, acting premier, defense minister and chief of staff of the Khmer "liberation armed forces."

His movement is estimated by U.S. experts to be costing Peking at least \$500 million a year in arms, supplies and a government complete with ministers.

Mr. Samphan has been equipped with a Chinese jet airplane and is currently visiting Albania, Algeria and Romania with two associates.

American officials said it was possible that at some later date Mr. Samphan might be the man who would negotiate a settlement of the Cambodian war with the Lon Nol government.

But at the present time Chinese Communist leaders appear to be signaling to all concerned persons that there is someone else besides Prince Sihanouk who works for the Communist areas of Cambodia.

There was a Communist uprising in Battambang Province of Cambodia in 1971. After it was put down, Prince Sihanouk declared: "I had 1,000 Khmer Rouge killed and never lost a night's sleep."

Mr. Samphan and two associates, Hu Nim and Hou Yoon, disappeared after the uprising. When they reappeared in the Khmer Rouge movement after Prince Sihanouk was deposed in March, 1970, they became known as "the three ghosts."

Pole Defects in Hamburg
HAMBURG, April 29 (UPI).—A Polish tourist left the Polish cruise ship Stefan Batory during a stop in Hamburg last weekend and asked West German authorities for political asylum, police said today. In January 64 Polish tourists refused to return to the Stefan Batory during a stop in Hamburg.

U.S. Unit to Study Steps to Repair Herbicide Damage in South Vietnam

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, April 29 (UPI).—The Defense Department next month will convene a committee from eight government agencies to study what steps the United States can take to help South Vietnam cope with the ecological damage caused by the American use of herbicides during the Vietnam war.

The formation of this committee is the first direct U.S. government response to a report to Congress in February by a committee of the National Academy of Sciences.

The committee said that the extensive use of herbicides by the United States between 1962 and 1971 had caused "extensive and

serious" damage to the inland forests of South Vietnam and had destroyed 38 percent of the mangrove forests in the Mekong Delta region.

At the same time, the committee found no evidence that the herbicides, which were basically the same as those used for agricultural purposes in the United States, had caused long-term damage to the fertility of the South Vietnamese soil.

Before its publication, the report was the subject of considerable controversy in the National Academy of Sciences, with two members of the committee protesting that the damage to the inland forests was being underestimated.

Since publication the controversy has continued, with Dr. Anton Lang of Michigan State University, the chairman of the committee, accusing some unidentified members of the academy of having leaked an incomplete, slanted and erroneous summary of the report to The New York Times. An article on a summary of the report was published in The Times on Feb. 22 (IHT, Feb. 23-24).

The report has meanwhile become caught up in the political controversy over whether the United States should renounce the military use of herbicides.

To some members of Congress, including Sen. Gaylord Nelson, D-Wis., and Rep. Wayne Owen,

D-Utah, the report supports their contention that the United States should interpret the 1925 Geneva convention on chemical warfare to ban the use of herbicides. The administration has thus far refused to accept this in submitting the Geneva convention, which has never been ratified by the United States, to the Senate for approval.

The Defense Department, the principal opponent within the administration of a ban on the military use of herbicides, reached the following "general conclusion" on the report:

"Some damage has resulted from the military use of herbicides in Vietnam. However, most of the allegations of massive

permanent ecological and psychological damage are unfounded. It should also be remembered that herbicides were used to save American and allied lives in a combat situation, not to collect scientific data."

The academy report contains a number of vital Dr. Lang has described as "strong recommendations." To study what action to take, the department has decided to convene a committee with representatives from the Defense, State, Health, Education and Interior Departments, the National Science Foundation, the Agency for International Development and the Environmental Protection Agency.

One of the committee's principal recommendations was that the United States provide "technical and financial support" to a Vietnamese (Viet) to cope with the consequences of herbicide use.

Previously official report this recommendation to raise an immediate controversy over whom government agencies should assume the budgetary responsibility.

The academy committee also recommended "further studies in collaboration with the Vietnamese with a view to promoting greater understanding of the properties of these herbicides, of their potential uses and their hazards." The report notes that, particularly among urban populations, the

American use of herbicides "seems to be an emotional" charged subject, leading for many apprehensions and misuses, especially those for which Americans are blamed.

On a more technical level, the academy committee also urged a number of intensive studies to determine the extent of ecological damage in several areas.

Svoboda Not Improved

PRAGUE, April 29 (AP).—Prague state television doctors said today that the condition of Czechoslovakia's President Ludvik Svoboda, 79, continued to be serious. The Czechoslovak press agency, CTIC, announced.

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Two Realities

Essentially, the acquittal of two former cabinet members—John Mitchell and Maurice Stans—of charges of illegal actions revolving about a campaign contribution by Robert Vesco was the reaction of one jury to one case among the many that have been lumped together as the Watergate mess. Legally and logically it need have no relationship with any of the other allegations, the other actual or potential indictments, of these defendants or anyone else, including the President of the United States.

But this Mitchell-Stans case, which was conducted fairly, soberly and at length, and debated by the jury in the same context, illustrates one of the most delicate and difficult distinctions lying at the heart of Watergate: the distinction between political reality and juridical reality.

Political reality, in this instance, is the reasonable assumptions that the public, the electorate, can, and indeed must, make on the basis of the undisputed facts about the Vesco contribution to a political campaign, and the circumstances under which it was given. The juridical reality, tested at length in full court, is whether guilt of specific criminal offenses was proved beyond a reasonable doubt. The juridical reality is now fixed, by a jury which found for the defendants; the political reality—the conclusions to be drawn from the way in which funds were raised, and spent, on behalf of Mr. Nixon's candidacy in 1972—can be expressed at the polls or by Congress in drafting new legislation about campaign funds.

The distinction between the two realities is not merely academic. Although it is often blurred in public discussion, although one may sometimes seem to cancel out the other—as when charges are made that may affect legal proceedings, or when such charges do not stand up under the rules of evidence as applied in court—the difference between an individual's responsibility to the public interest and his culpability or innocence under the law is a valid one. Yet both are of equal importance to the community.

It is this last which justifies publicity about allegations of official wrongdoing, even though the wrongs may not be proved at law, may not be criminal offenses, or even may not stand objective critical analysis. The common importance of the two realities also requires that such allegations be made with full appreciation of their possible effect upon the course of the law, and that the latter be conducted with every lawful protection for the rights of the defendants.

But what of that point where the two realities seem to converge—impeachment proceedings? They are conducted by legislative bodies acutely sensitive to political reality, in a realm where juridical reality is vague, and lacking in clear-cut precedents. There has been impatience with Congress, both by those who want impeachment to proceed faster, and those who question the grounds for it. But the House does seem to be moving, in that ambiguous yet accurate legal phrase, with all deliberate speed. And, if it is to keep the two realities from collision, that is the proper way.

Taxing the Oil Profits

The tide of U.S. oil company profits continues to rise. A study by the First National City Bank of New York indicates that the major companies' profits in the first quarter of this year are running a fat 72 percent higher than in the same period a year ago. The reason is simple enough. The governments of oil-exporting countries decided to raise prices last year and the U.S. government had no choice but to follow them. Keep it in mind that all oil prices are set, directly or indirectly, by governments. American oil now sells for prices from \$3.25 to \$10 a barrel, pulled from the same wells, by the same companies, that were producing it profitably a year ago at \$3.50 a barrel.

Does the U.S. government have an urgent duty to correct this vast enrichment of the oil companies? You bet it has. The obvious first step is to tax the oil industry at the same rate as other industries. It would be unconscionable for the President and Congress to let the consumer bear the whole brunt of the new high-price policy and let the whole benefit go to the companies. The companies argue that they need these profits as incentive to expand. The reply is that the price of oil—which has more than doubled since last April—is incentive enough. Other American manufacturing companies find it possible to flourish and expand even while paying taxes at the normal corporate rate. No doubt the oil industry can do it as well, once it gets used to the idea.

But, most of the companies then argue, they need these highly unusual profits to enable them to develop very expensive energy sources for the future. Here we come to the heart of the argument over taxes. There is a common misconception that people who believe in free enterprise and competition ought to defend the depletion allowance. To the contrary, people who believe in fair competition in the market place have very good reason to protest the oil tax loopholes. The famous depletion allowance means that a company pays no taxes on part of the money that it makes from oil production. It then has that tax-free money to use in competing against other companies for domination of other industries and other markets. Prof. Gerard Brannon of Georgetown University, one of the country's best-informed commentators on the effects of the petroleum tax laws, makes this point in a recent paper: "If oil companies can go on paying less tax than other companies, they can pay for all the expansion and let fewer new companies into the energy business. They can go on buying up coal companies and shale properties."

The point has enormous implications. Many oil companies are now getting deeply into nuclear engineering. If, for example, Exxon should compete directly with General Electric in nuclear engineering, Exxon would enjoy the double advantage of profits swollen by government price policy and taxes reduced

by special oil benefits. A dollar for research costs Exxon less than it costs any company paying its taxes at the normal rate. The oil companies are moving into every aspect of energy production, as well as a wide range of other enterprises ranging from chemicals to real estate. They are doing it with war chests filled with venture money that costs them less than it would cost their competitors. Not only is the consumer in danger, but the companies that do not share the unique oil tax benefits share the danger.

If the depletion allowance gives the oil companies one unfair competitive advantage, the foreign tax credit gives them another. The foreign tax credit means that an American company can subtract the foreign taxes on its overseas operations from the American taxes that it would have to pay on its foreign profits. A year ago, a company producing oil in Saudi Arabia might have paid the Saudis a royalty of \$2 a barrel on oil on which the company's profit might have been, say, 40 cents. Not only did the royalty completely offset the profit, but it left a net credit of \$1.60 that the company could apply against any other foreign profits—the profits, for instance, of its tanker subsidiary that carries the oil to the United States. Profits per barrel appear not to be greatly larger today, but the royalty per barrel is now up to \$7, producing very much larger credits. They invite a company to push all of its profits abroad and keep at home only those operations that run at a loss.

There are a good many people in the oil industry who are aware of the unfairness of the present laws and are willing to abandon them. One company, Atlantic Richfield, has called publicly for abolition of the depletion allowance and has no doubts about its ability to prosper under normal taxation. Unfortunately, most of the industry is still determined to hang onto every advantage that the present law allows.

But the oil tax laws also run directly opposite to federal energy policy, which is now aimed toward less reliance on oil and greater use of other energy sources. Prof. Brannon observes that the depletion allowance gives a net tax benefit of \$1.25 for a barrel of crude oil selling at \$7 compared with a tax benefit of only 10 cents for a barrel of oil manufactured from coal. It offers no tax benefit at all for solar energy, or for conservation.

The House Ways and Means Committee is now completing work on a bill that would slowly phase out the depletion allowance and, at least, limit the foreign tax credit. The bill is a moderate one. The industry evidently intends to attack it vehemently. But it is Congress' best and most realistic attempt to recover for the public some substantial part of the huge burden that soaring oil prices have imposed on the United States.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

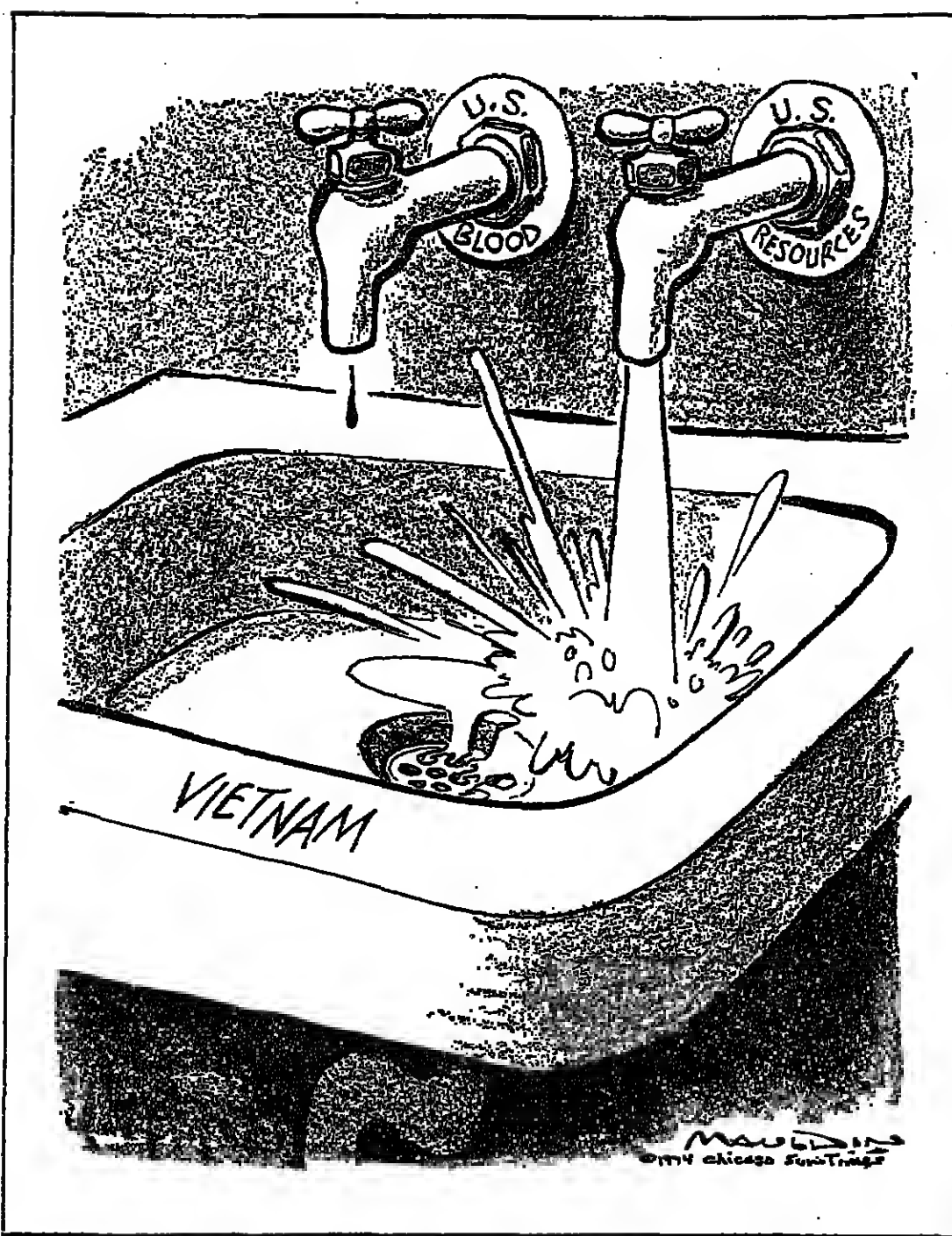
April 30, 1899

LONDON—Miss Della Rogers, the well-known American singer, is at present making a most successful tour in Germany and is expected here next month if the arrangements can be worked out. The chances of this are good. Miss Rogers has already appeared in the Stadt Theater of Elberfeld in Sain-Saens' "Samson and Delilah," and in Verdi's "Aida" in the Stadt Theater in Cologne.

Fifty Years Ago

April 30, 1924

NEW YORK—Meet George H. (Babe) Ruth, the Bambino, champion willow-wielder and King of all Swatdom. That's a lengthy introduction for any man, but Yankee fans are making it even longer today as the Babe performed as a King should yesterday when he bit two home runs, driving in five runs, and helped the Yankees to subdue the Philadelphia Athletics by a score of 11 to 6. It promises to be an interesting season.



Palestinians and Peace Chances

By Fawaz Turki

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—In the unlikely event that the Arab and the Israeli ultimately find their way to the Geneva conference, and in the more unlikely event that they sit across from each other to discuss a peace settlement, we would do well not to raise our hopes. We might instead recall I. F. Stone's reflection that, "If God is now truly dead, as some claim he is, then he surely must have died from trying to solve the Middle East conflict." And it could be, sadly enough, that many of God's followers may be exposed to a similar fate before anything resembling peace in the Middle East is achieved.

In Geneva and beyond, the Egyptians and the Syrians will essentially want to regain their occupied territory in Sinai and the Golan Heights. The Israelis will finally define their notion of "secure borders," and the Palestinians will seek to establish a separate state on the West Bank and Gaza (remnants of 1947 Palestine) and compensation or repatriation for the refugees—a significant departure from their former political platform of a secular state in the whole of Palestine for both Israelis and Palestinians.

To the Unwary

To the unwary observer, all this is vulnerable to finding a solution. The Egyptian regime, in its post-October war mood, may successfully negotiate with the Israelis over the return of Sinai and the sensitive area known as Sharm el-Sheikh. Even the Golan Heights will not be a great problem if placed within close proximity of the special and temporary pressure of Big Power machinations. It will be with the Palestinian problem and with its fierce emotional and political exigencies, however, where negotiations may go bad.

Even assuming the Israeli government reverses its hitherto rigid objection to the principle of a separate Palestinian state, it is not probable that the West Bank and Gaza will be totally evacuated by the Israelis, or that this new state, created as it is, between Israel and Jordan will be allowed to become anything but a demilitarized province with the semblance of sovereignty manifesting itself merely in a police force, a flag, municipal elections, the mandatory state airline and other innocuous trappings of independence. No Israeli government, if it wants to stay in power, will effect total evacuation of the West Bank and Gaza, negotiate seriously over Jerusalem and accede to the creation of a democratic, politically and economically viable state for the Palestinians that may act as either a magnet to some Israelis or as a threat to its security. What Israel in effect will be wanting to negotiate will be the establishment of a puppet state.

No one in the Palestine Liberation Organization, including the most moderate in its executive committee, will consider this. Some quiescent-type leadership, from the ranks of "West Bank notables" will probably then be found to acquiesce to such a settlement and to cow the population into accepting it.

Carry the Seeds

Apart from the fact that this kind of settlement will carry the seeds within it for further conflict (not unlike the seeds that were planted for the Vietnamese after their Geneva conference in

1964), the Palestinians living in the surrounding host countries—and there are 1.5 million of them—in refugee camps and outside and equally anxious for a settlement, can be counted on to draw on their reservoirs of turbulent energy and the vehemence of their discontent, to demonstrate with their supporters in the Arab world their rejection of this solution.

No leader in the Arab world could safely negotiate a settlement with Israel if the grievances of the Palestinians have been ignored or inadequately addressed. Heads of government from Sadat to Boumedienne have said this in earnest, repeating it like a litany. The reason for this is that they have good memories of the apocalyptic collages of upheavals, assassinations, coups d'etat and revolution that rocked the Arab world after the creation of Israel in 1948 and the failure to solve the problem of the Palestinians who awaited repatriation in the surrounding countries. And every Arab-Israeli war that followed, though each time acquiring an added pitch to it, with an enhanced sense of complexity and an incessant dialectic of its own, remained in essence the same: "The struggle for Palestine and the rights of both its peoples, Israeli Jews and Palestinian Arabs, to live there."

With the Palestinian problem unsolved, Arab leaders, over the last 60 years, but more specifically

ally the last 25, have not dared negotiate, individually or collectively, an official settlement with the Zionist movement, bypassing the Palestinians in the bargain.

The Hinge

That is why the litany, often heard in the Arab world, that no peace in the Middle East is possible without the Palestinians is not without a lot of truth in it. And coming to terms with the Palestinians hinges on whether or not the new Israeli leadership can recognize this people's reality and national aspirations.

Until recently, official Israeli policy regarding the Palestinians was reflected in Golda Meir's statement to the Sunday Times of London, in 1970, that the Palestinians "do not exist." It remains to be seen whether Yitzhak Rabin, or whoever else follows him in the Israeli government, will also promote the leading myth that disengagement plans followed by negotiations in Geneva are enough to bring an end to the agony that has characterized the region's existence for so long.

Mr. Turki, a Palestinian, has written for the International Herald Tribune before. He has lived in Paris and the Netherlands and taught at universities in Australia. He is now teaching in the United States.

One Year After Nixon's Speech on Watergate

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—How much longer it seems. It is just a year since the speech that President Nixon hoped would still the tremors of Watergate but that in fact marked the beginning of the earthquake of the earth-shaking address of April 30, 1973.

That was the speech announcing, among other things, the resignations of H.R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman—"two of the finest public servants it has been my privilege to know." The text repays a backward glance now.

"We must maintain the integrity of the White House," Nixon said. "And that integrity must be real, not transparent. There can be no whitewash at the White House." "As the new attorney general, I have today named Elliot Richardson, a man of unimpeachable integrity. . . I have given him absolute authority to make all decisions bearing upon the prosecution of the Watergate case and related matters. . . He has the authority to name a special supervising prosecutor. . . He will be fearless in pursuing this case wherever it leads."

Irony

There is much irony in reading that speech today. But we should do more than smile as we perceive how time has exposed the shameful cynicism of its promises. We should understand that its velvet words of cooperation and action enclosed a determined strategy of obstruction and delay—a strategy unchanged from then till now. Nixon said he was "determined that we should get to the bottom of the matter and that the truth should be fully brought out no matter who was involved." He praised the activities of the Watergate grand jury and "a courageous judge, John Sirica," and said it was "essential that we

let the judicial process go forward."

Those were the words. What he did was:

- Resist requests for evidence from the special prosecutor, Archibald Cox, and the grand jury.
- When the courts upheld the grand jury subpoenas for documents and tapes, announced that he would not obey but would have Sen. John Stennis verify an edited version.
- When he was compelled to appoint a new special prosecutor, Leon Jaworski, he resisted or simply did not answer the prosecutor's requests for evidence.

Suppose that Nixon had genuinely decided to tell the truth a year ago: the whole truth about burglaries and wiretapping and misuse of federal agencies and buying of government favors. It would have been unpleasant, but I think he would have won credit for candor—and survived, his election mandate substantially intact.

No Candor

But candor was not in him. The intensity and deviousness of his resistance to disclosure were fully measured in the White House maneuvers against Cox. That story has now been told in remarkable detail by Aaron Latham in New York Magazine. His article makes clear that the President and his aides were ready to use any device to be rid of the meddling prosecutor. The image that sticks is of Gen. Alexander Haig, the White House chief of staff, repeatedly telling Attorney General Richardson to avoid rocking the boat during the Middle East war.

Now here we are replaying the familiar promises and the familiar devices in the setting of impeachment. A whole year on, and more than two months after the House

Bernard Levin From London:

'Darling, what on earth are you doing with that meat cleaver?' 'I'm about to hit you on the head with it, daddy.'

LONDON.—Regular readers of this column will be aware that one of its principal functions is to attempt, ever and anon, to answer once and for all the famous question which is the title of a book on the subject by Prof. G.J. Renier: "The English: Are They Human?" Prof. Renier (I believe a Belgian by extraction) came, after careful and scrupulously fair examination of all the evidence on both sides, to the conclusion that the answer was in the negative. What is more, Prof. Renier was right.

A year or two back, I reported here on the case of a Mr. Holmes, of London, who had had his newborn son christened with no fewer than 20 forenames, each of them being the first name of one of the members (including reserves) of his favorite football club. Holmes exploded gravely that he had originally thought of calling the child after only one of his heroes, but then decided that, as he put it, "I couldn't show favoritism, could I?" No, Mr. Holmes, we all agreed, you couldn't.

Not Unique

The child in that case is not yet grown to man's estate, though I am willing to take small bets that when he does there will be a rather ugly case of parietal around these parts. But at any rate, he is not unique. Last week, a Mr. Brown, of Wolverhampton (a city hitherto largely known because Enzo Powell represented it in Parliament), was presented by his wife, as the saying goes, with a new baby. This infant has done better (or, to put it differently, worse) than young Holmes. No fewer than 26 forenames precede the surname in this case, and they are Sullivan Corbett Fitzsimmons Jeffries Earl Burns Johnson Willard Dempsey Turner Schmelling Sharkey Carson Baer Braddock Louis Charles Walcott Marciano Patterson Johansson Liston Clay Fraser Foreman. "My wife and I," said Mr. Brown, "are just dust after boxing." Yes, Mr. Brown, we had noticed.

But there is one other thing. I said that the infant Brown had been given 26 forenames, and a careful count of that list of world heavyweight boxing champions reveals that it contains only 23 names. Mr. and Mrs. Brown, good thoughtful people, they evidently are, realized that their child might like, in addition to a roll call of bruisers, a rather more conventional name. So the list is proudly headed by the name in question. The name in question is Maria. Yes, the Browns' child is a girl.

One can, I think, make a guess at a conversation that might be taking place some dozen or 15 years from now in Wolverhampton. "Daddy?" "Yes, darling?" "Daddy, why did you and mummy give me all these peculiar names?" "Because, just like you, you're a boxing, darling." "I see, daddy." "Darling, what on earth are you doing with that meat cleaver?" "I'm about to hit you over the head with it, daddy, and then I'm going into the next room to do the same to mummy, daddy."

Who now will be so bold as to say that Prof. Renier was wrong? Who will maintain that a boy who regards their children as animated suitcases, designed to have labels stuck on them to indicate not so much where their parents have been as what particular pastime the parents have nothing better to do with their time than think about, are members in good standing of the human race?

Romantic Idea

It is not, of course, that the English do not love their children, for they do, and I am sure that the boxing-child of Wolverhampton and the football-child of London are as warmly cherished by their parents as any other children in the land. What is wrong with the parents in these instances is, of course, what is wrong with the English as a people: They lack imagination. This lack has been the strength of this country, as well as the weakness, for centuries; Britain has won wars again and again, for instance, only because, having no chance at all of victory, it has lacked the imagination to realize this, and has gone on to win. It is a comforting phenomenon, but it does have its drawbacks.

But stay. I have had an idea, so romantic that you can tell immediately that my own forebears arrived in this country many centuries after the Anglo-Saxons. Suppose, in the fullness of time, the football-boy, Holmes, and the boxing-girl, Brown, should meet? And suppose they should fall in love? And get married? Think to the preacher, with the traditional questions, and the traditional answers:

"Do you, Maria Sullivan Corbett Fitzsimmons Jeffries Earl Burns Johnson Willard Dempsey Turner Schmelling Sharkey Carson Baer Braddock Louis Charles Walcott Marciano Patterson Johansson Liston Clay Fraser Foreman take this man to be your lawfully wedded husband?"

"I do."

"Do you, Spencer Anthony Bryan Brown Harry Alan Kitchener Dennis Fossee Barry Derek Gordon Doug Eamon Mackie Billy Willie Steven George David take this woman to be your lawfully wedded wife?"

"I do."

Well, no doubt it is too good to be true and it won't happen. But if it does, I can tell you one thing. Their first-born, if a boy, will be called John, and, if a girl, Jane. And nothing else.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their initials be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

FRANCE

Running for First Lady—Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, April 29 (IHT).—For the first time, French presidential candidates are waging American-style campaigns, enrolling wives, children, dogs, cats and, in the case of François Mitterrand, even a donkey, to project their life styles. The discreet charm of the bourgeois, where French wives traditionally stayed in the background, is no more. "This is the first of three portraits of the women most likely to become the first lady of France—Mrs. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, Mrs. François Mitterrand and Mrs. Jacques Chaban-Delmas.

Mrs. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing looks frail sitting under a giant poster of her husband. But as she speaks, there is no mistaking the quiet strength beneath the polite manner.

She is the only candidate's wife to have an office in her husband's headquarters, on Rue de la Biéville. A small office, with a black desk and a vase of forget-me-nots.

"Somebody from Rungis sent us a whole case this morning after hearing my husband say that he liked them."

A tremendous bustle surrounds Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing, who, in contrast, appears cool, almost remote. There is also a strong Kennedy accent, life-sized posters, with youngsters (including two of the Giscard d'Estaing children) in campaign T-shirts; and attractive, energetic women, from the finest families, in the reception hall. Among them, Mrs. Michel d'Ornano, wife of the Deauville mayor, and Mrs. Jean-Louis Scherrer, who has left her husband's fashion house to help with the campaign. Valérie-Anne, 20, and the oldest Giscard d'Estaing child, wears pants and polo shirt, but even so, she curls when she meets someone for the first time.

Devout Catholics

The Giscard d'Estaings have three other children: Jacinthe, 14, Henri, 17, and Louis, 15. All attended private religious schools. The family is devoutly Catholic.

Anne-Aymone Giscard d'Estaing, 41, née De Brantes, is to the manor born. One of her great-grandmothers reared Napoleon's son (the King of Rome), who gave the ancestor the nickname "Maman Quinon." Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing looks like a younger Dora Chaplin—nice smile, good bone structure, black hair pulled back in a do-it-yourself chignon, and the healthy glow of someone who spends a lot of time outdoors (she loves gardening). No makeup except lipstick. No nail polish.

She wears a sporty twin sweater set and skirt, with white, schoolgirl shirt and low-heeled moccasins. Her voice suggests good manners and dressing for dinner. Although she still blushes under a barrage of cameras, she is self-possessed. One has the feeling that, if her husband is elected, she will fit gracefully into her role as first lady of France.

Asked how she feels about her husband running for president, she says: "To tell you the truth, I find it rather natural. Of course, one doesn't quite expect it to happen, but for a long time now, people have been telling me it was in the cards."

At Home

There was a recent picture of Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing in a French magazine, showing her at her stove. Does she approve of that image? She smiled. "I didn't choose that picture," she said. "Yes, I do cook, but it's not my principal occupation. However, it's true that I spend more time at home than anywhere else."

The Giscard d'Estaings have a house in Auteuil and two chalets, one in the Lour-et-Cher department and another in the Auvergne. Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing spends her life on down-to-earth jobs: the house, the children, the garden. Asked how she keeps her family together, she answers: "By forgetting about social life. One must choose."

Although she occasionally goes to official functions, she is rarely seen at private parties and her name never appears in social columns.



Mrs. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing

French television that he not only wants to look France deep in the eye, he also wants to reach its heart. His wife apparently does not approve of such active wooing.

Asked if she and her children were not there to try and offset her husband's intellectual image, she said with some hauteur: "No, I believe one must remain oneself. One must judge a man for his qualities, not for the image he projects." "Why shouldn't the poor man wear a turtleneck sweater," she added, laughing at a reference to his recent habit of donning a sweater to look more accessible.

Getting back to herself, Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing said no, she is not overly interested in fashion. She wears simple boutique clothes, and for big occasions, she goes to Jean-Louis Scherrer.

Obviously, her life is family-centered. When asked, in a radio interview, who in the family keeps tabs on the budget, she said, "I do. The poor man wouldn't have time anyhow." Does she complain sometimes to her husband that prices are too high? "I've been complaining for the past 20 years," she said. His answer? "Oh, that there are other considerations besides the housewife's shopping basket," she said, adding, "but lately, he's had to admit that prices were indeed too high."

Asked if she looks forward to living at the Elysée Palace, which has the reputation of being uncomfortable, she said: "I know, Mrs. de Gaulle told me it wasn't very livable. But we'll see. After all, one doesn't have to live there, you know. It's not in the constitution."

But the biggest success of all was scored by two stars of American Ballet Theater, Eleanor d'Amico and Fernando Bujones. She has danced here before, but not with such assured technical brilliance as she showed in these two pas de deux—"Diana and Acteon" and "Don Quixote." Bujones, who comes from Cuba and is only 18, looks as if he will become one of the world's new dance sensations. Without being staggeringly good-looking and without as yet projecting a very strong stage personality, he conquers by sheer dancing—high elevation, precise footwork, speed and elegance—combined with an unassuming manner. He and Wayne Sleep provided the most enduring memories of this very enjoyable evening.

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How does she like helping her husband? "It's a break in my routine," she says. "She has just come back to France from the Antilles where she campaigned for her husband." "If my husband is elected, there'll be a great change. But one has to get used to change and not be afraid of it." And what if he is not elected? "Oh, I won't be too sorry," she said. "I'll go back to my gardening, which I love."

Her husband is often criticized for projecting a cold, aristocratic image, which does not so well with the bet-and-red-wine sector of the electorate. He is so aware of it that he has gone out of his way to declare on

There was Makarova, light and springy in the "Spring Waters" pas de deux and creating a feeling of tender yearning in the balcony scene from MacMillan's "Romeo and Juliet." She was safely partnered in the first by Heinz Bost, from Munich, making his British debut, and in the second by Donald MacLeary, always a perfect partner and on this occasion showing that he has too often been underestimated as a dancer. Wilfride Millec and Jean Guizot of the Paris Opera brought that corny old pas de deux from "Scheherazade" to life more successfully than any previous artists I have seen, helped by Nicholas Beriosoff's coaching and Verne Lambert's loan of the original Bakst decor.

But the biggest success of all was scored by two stars of American Ballet Theater, Eleanor d'Amico and Fernando Bujones. She has danced here before, but not with such assured technical brilliance as she showed in these two pas de deux—"Diana and Acteon" and "Don Quixote." Bujones, who comes from Cuba and is only 18, looks as if he will become one of the world's new dance sensations. Without being staggeringly good-looking and without as yet projecting a very strong stage personality, he conquers by sheer dancing—high elevation, precise footwork, speed and elegance—combined with an unassuming manner. He and Wayne Sleep provided the most enduring memories of this very enjoyable evening.

Members of the Royal Ballet also performed two new works, "Nocturne," a pas de deux specially staged for the gala by Peter Wright, to music by Schubert, gave them a jump with legs split on the ground, and his caricatured imitation of the star's winning smiles and self-congratulatory mannerisms brought the house down. It was really a cabaret item, and an ideal surprise for a gala occasion.

It was perhaps a little hard on Jon Benoit, the American-born star of Ballet Rambert, that his pop solo, arranged by Hans Van Manen to James Brown's "Sex Machine," came shortly after this: what was intended as contrasted light relief fell rather flat. Inevitably the gala had one or two other minor mishaps: the tall and good-looking Julian Hosking cannot yet quite cope with the formidable technical demands of "Laurentia" and even Anthony Dowell had considerable trouble with his solo in the "Flower Festival at Genzano" pas de deux. But any lowering of the temperature was quickly prevented by the prevailing atmosphere and the wealth of guest stars.

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OPERA IN MARSEILLES

The Durability and Richness of 'Hamlet'

By David Stevens

MARSEILLES, France (IHT).

—One of the certain testimonials to the durability and richness of "Hamlet" is that, like "Faust," it has generated music from generations of composers—including a clutch of operas in the last decade or so. One of these, by the 47-year-old Romanian composer Pascal Bentoiu, has just been given its world stage premiere in an effective musical and scenic realization by the Marseilles Opera.

The composer, who was his own librettist, is faithful to Shakespeare in his fashion. He has severely condensed the play to certain essential scenes, requiring a cast of only 10 singers (and one mime) and less than two hours' playing time for the eight tightly knit scenes in two acts. There is no Horatio, no Rosencrantz or Guildenstern, and Fortinbras is only implied by the mute traditions of the final act.

He also assumes, reasonably enough, a certain knowledge of the play on the part of the audience—plunging from the opening scene of Hamlet's encounter with his father's ghost straight into his fabled mental unbalance observed by the king and Polonius.

Bentoiu's score, written some five years ago, has 30 arias (five in Italy and his own country and has been given concert and radio performances in Romania and the West. It is marked by a skillfully deployed eclecticism, calling on many instrumental and vocal techniques of the 20th century while retaining far more traditional "flair" and garde in spirit. He requires a variety of vocal techniques from his singers, but their language hovers mainly in the arioso-parlando orbit and—for the tenor Hamlet's "To be or not to be"

Both Chess Semifinals Delayed by Illness

MOSCOW, April 29 (AP).—Both games in the world chess semifinals were postponed today because of illness.

In Leningrad, former world champion Boris Spassky obtained a delay for sickness. Spassky is trailing Anatoly Karpov 2-1 in their match. In Odessa, Tigran Petrosian, one loss away from elimination, fell ill, causing postponement of his scheduled sixth game against Viktor Korchnoi, who leads Petrosian 3-1.



Salvador Novoa who sings the title role in Marseilles production of "Hamlet"

interlude before a lowered curtain—an aria in a straight line of descent from Massenet.

Large Orchestra

Enormous large orchestra with heavy reinforcements in the percussion and wind departments, occupied not only the pit but two proscenium boxes. But the composer used the orchestra sparingly, relying more on instrumental color than on

of the time letting the voices come through clearly. Among the most effective moments were a solitary motif passed from one group of winds to another as the court assembled and an extended percussion passage that accompanied the entirely mimed slaying of Polonius.

The total impression was less one of musical inspiration than of theatrical effectiveness—the composer has 190 earlier operas and 33 other theatrical scores behind

him—and much of the impact here was due to the well-organized staging of Marietta Waldmann and the finely applied, but sometimes cumbersome, sets of Andre Acquisti. Mrs. Waldmann's staging excelled in the moments when the misadvised to coax almost choreographed movement from her principals framed by an almost static chorus, while Acquisti's scenic elements—augmented by Jacques Karpov's lighting—shifted fluidly enough between castle battlements and palace interiors.

Romanian Government the Director, Director, conducted the elaborate score with assurance. The Marseilles Opera, known as the New York City Opera in Europe, was a nervous and energetic, if not particularly dramatic Hamlet. Andre Espolio was a "mildly" useful Ophelia, complete with coloratura mad scene and "Mare Vierge" a menacing, bass Claudio, really called the King here. Helia T'Hozar, dramatic accents as the real queen contrasted effectively with Dany Berard's lyricism as the queen of the play within a play.

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British Dancers Tackle New Roles

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, April 28 (IHT).—Apart from raising money for charity, gala ballet performances can serve two different purposes. They can introduce foreign dancers whom British audiences do not normally have the pleasure of seeing, especially now that the Royal Ballet so rarely invites guest artists, and they can provide resident dancers with the chance to try out new roles. Last night's three-hour gala at the London Palladium, in aid of One Parent Families (or what used to be called unmarried mothers), achieved both aims.

Various members of the Royal Ballet took virtuoso parts which were a jump with legs split on the ground, and his caricatured imitation of the star's winning smiles and self-congratulatory mannerisms brought the house down. It was really a cabaret item, and an ideal surprise for a gala occasion.

It was perhaps a little hard on Jon Benoit, the American-born star of Ballet Rambert, that his pop solo, arranged by Hans Van Manen to James Brown's "Sex Machine," came shortly after this: what was intended as contrasted light relief fell rather flat. Inevitably the gala had one or two other minor mishaps: the tall and good-looking Julian Hosking cannot yet quite cope with the formidable technical demands of "Laurentia" and even Anthony Dowell had considerable trouble with his solo in the "Flower Festival at Genzano" pas de deux. But any lowering of the temperature was quickly prevented by the prevailing atmosphere and the wealth of guest stars.

Members of the Royal Ballet also performed two new works, "Nocturne," a pas de deux specially staged for the gala by Peter Wright, to music by Schubert, gave them a jump with legs split on the ground, and his caricatured imitation of the star's winning smiles and self-congratulatory mannerisms brought the house down. It was really a cabaret item, and an ideal surprise for a gala occasion.

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The Festival of Traditional Art, organized by the Maison de la Culture de Rennes, France, in collaboration with the Institute of Comparative Music of Berlin and Venice, will take place in the Breton city from May 20 to 27. It will feature the music and dance of, and performers from, Brazil, India, Greece, Ghana, Yugoslavia, Vietnam, Iraq and Turkey, as well as of Brittany and the Indians of the Andes. (Maison de la Culture, 1 Rue Saint-Helier, 35000 Rennes, France.)

Ballet in London

Derek Deane and Mark Silver, also seemed completely at home in "Napoli"; Deane was replacing the celebrated Michael Coleman at very short notice while Silver, who scored such a hit as Oberon in the Royal Ballet school's performance of "The Dream" last year, also danced outstandingly in "Laurentia."

Two New Works

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Loan Notes in the principal amount of \$1,000 bearing the prefix M to be redeemed in whole.

1044	2765	4102	5737	7050	8540	10413	11234	12756	14144	15140	16029	17797	19238	20672	22000	23333	24792	26284	27681	28989	29821	31476	32765	34119	35253	36404	38003	39372	40835	42229	43541	44849
1045	2766	4103	5738	7051	8541	10414	11235	12757	14145	15141	16030	17798	19239	20673	22001	23334	24793	26285	27682	28990	29822	31477	32766	34120	35254	36405	38004	39373	40836	42230	43542	44850
1046	2767	4104	5739	7052	8542	10415	11236	12758	14146	15142	16031	17799	19240	20674	22002	23335	24794	26286	27683	28991	29823	31478	32767	34121	35255	36406	38005	39374	40837	42231	43543	44851
1047	2768	4105	5740	7053	8543	10416	11237	12759	14147	15143	16032	17800	19241	20675	22003	23336	24795	26287	27684	28992	29824	31479	32768	34122	35256	36407	38006	39375	40838	42232	43544	44852
1048	2769	4106	5741	7054	8544	10417	11238	12760	14148	15144	16033	17801	19242	20676	22004	23337	24796	26288	27685	28993	29825	31480	32769	34123	35257	36408	38007	39376	40839	42233	43545	44853
1049	2770	4107	5742	7055	8545	10418	11239	12761	14149	15145	16034	17802	19243	20677	22005	23338	24797	26289	27686	28994	29826	31481	32770	34124	35258	36409	38008	39377	40840	42234	43546	44854
1050	2771	4108	5743	7056	8546	10419	11240	12762	14150	15146	16035	17803	19244	20678	22006	23339	24798	26290	27687	28995	29827	31482	32771	34125	35259	36410	38009	39378	40841	42235	43547	44855
1051	2772	4109	5744	7057	8547	10420	11241	12763	14151	15147	16036	17804	19245	20679	22007	23340	24799	26291	27688	28996	29828	31483	32772	34126	35260	36411	38010	39379	40842	42236	43548	44856
1052	2773	4110	5745	7058	8548	10421	11242	12764	14152	15148	16037	17805	19246	20680	22008	23341	24800	26292	27689	28997	29829	31484	32773	34127	35261	36412	38011	39380	40843	42237	43549	44857
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1058	2779	4116	5751	7064	8554	10427	11248	12770	14158	15154	16043	17811	19252	20686	22014	23347	24806	26298	27695	29003	29835	31490	32779	34133	35267	36418	38017	39386	40849	42243	43555	44863
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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Russians End Controls of Goods Output

Only Consumer Goods Affected by Directive

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, April 29 (AP).—The Soviet Council of Ministers has issued a directive to end controls on the output of consumer goods.

The directive, which specifically excludes textiles and children's goods, appeared to be the latest step in a continuing struggle to bring greater efficiency to the lagging consumer goods sector of the Soviet economy.

However, it was not clear whether the directive entailed any fundamental changes in the current economic system, since the managers were advised that they had to work with existing allocations of raw materials and still meet their present plans according to the value in rubles.

The directive was adopted by the council last Wednesday and was disclosed three days later in the Communist party newspaper Pravda and other central newspapers.

In another directive, the council ordered agricultural officials in every republic to assure sufficient field machinery, fertilizer and fodder for state and collective farms, which have been set back in their spring planting by cold weather.

The directive on consumer goods production, which reflected the trend of holding factory managers to greater accountability, appeared to have been prompted by the high-level continuing debate here over the best approaches to economic management.

The new directive follows the disclosure a week ago of the first-quarter results of the 1974 economic plan. This showed that the growth of light industry, which largely involves the consumer sector, was only 4 percent. The plan calls for a growth of 7.5 percent in light industry this year.

Moreover, the continuing poor quality and variety of consumer goods has discouraged increasingly selective customers.

At the meeting on Wednesday, the Council of Ministers told the Ministry of Light Industry to determine ways to "guarantee" the faster mass production and improved quality and variety of consumer goods in next year's plan.

Heavy Loss Seen at BLMC

British Leyland Motor Corp., Britain's largest carmaker and biggest single exporter, is expected to report Wednesday a heavy loss for the first half of fiscal 1974, AP-Dow Jones says. The loss will probably be about £15-20 million, according to stock market analysts who specialize in the company. A year earlier the company reported a pre-tax profit of £22.8 million. The setback has been prompted by a worldwide car market slump and energy restrictions in Britain during the coal miners' dispute which ended in early March. BLMC lost output of 100,000 cars in the first quarter because of the three-day week and other curbs on energy use. Domestic registrations of BLMC cars in the first quarter totaled 130,438, down more than 30 percent from a year earlier, reflecting both reduced production and lessened demand. Some analysts believe the company, which paid 2.1 pence a share in dividends for fiscal 1973, will have to cut its payout. Despite these problems, most analysts say recent reports that the company will be nationalized, or is in need of huge cash injections, have been overdone.

BSC Output to Be Cut by Strike

British Steel Corp., which is still trying to recover from the three-day week, expects output to be cut sharply because of a strike at the state-owned company's large Port Talbot works. BSC last week began to phase down production at Port Talbot because of a walkout by 1,800 craftsmen and a company spokesman says that output is "now at a virtual halt." The plant, which produces 50,000 tons of steel a week, is BSC's largest producer of sheet steel. There are fears that this walkout by the craftsmen, who are seeking higher pay, could be a long one. About 9,000 men at Port Talbot have been laid off.

BSC had been producing about 500,000 tons of steel a week late last year before the coal miners' dispute. Production is now averaging about 300,000 tons a week. A further drop in weekly output of 50,000 tons, mostly sheet steel, is expected to have a major impact on the car and can industries.

Du Pont Seeking Acquisitions

E.I. du Pont de Nemours is looking for acquisitions in the pharmaceuticals field, including European companies, according to chairman Irving Shapiro, currently on a tour of European countries who adds, however, that the company is meeting resistance in its pursuit. He notes that Europe will receive a substantial proportion of the \$2.5 billion Du Pont has earmarked for worldwide expansion. Meanwhile, the firm's West German affiliate reported lower 1973 after-tax net of 30.7 million deutsche marks compared with 22 million DM a year before. Sales rose to 937.2 million DM from 797 million.

Ford to Sell Cars, Trucks to Cuba

Ford's Argentine subsidiary will deliver 530 million worth of cars and trucks to Cuba over three years. The deal is the second by a subsidiary of a U.S. car manufacturer with Fidel Castro's government since Washington granted special waivers to its 15-year-old trade embargo against Cuba. The waivers were granted when Argentina insisted that subsidiaries operating within its borders must be allowed to deal with Cuba. Ford says 1,000 Falcon cars and 500 heavy trucks would be shipped in each of the three years covered by the pact, starting in June. The pact includes spare parts and service. Last week Chrysler's Argentine plant signed a \$52.2 million deal to ship 9,000 vehicles over three years, beginning next month. General Motors is still negotiating with Cuba.

Doubts Hang Over Joint European Craft

Air Show Exhibits Industry's Uncertainty

By Joe Alex Morris

HANNOVER, West Germany, April 29.—The tenth West German air show opened here this weekend exhibiting all the symptoms of an adolescent who is uncertain whether to take the plunge into full maturity.

The uncertain state of the aerospace industry was stressed by West German Economics Minister Hans Friderichs, who bluntly warned the 308 firms from 16 nations who are showing here that the days of narrow nationalism in aviation are long gone. The new order is to develop a long-range plan for international cooperation or perish, he said.

The troubling situation of the industry in Europe is evident from the looming shadow of the Concorde, the Anglo-French supersonic airliner, a question mark hanging over the future of the

industry and of international co-operation. The Concorde was not among the 150 aircraft on exhibit here.

The same sort of question mark hangs over the two new aircraft presented here, the Franco-German-Spanish Airbus, the first wide-bodied jet specifically designed for short journeys, and the VFW-614, the joint German-Dutch project to find a jet-replacement for the DC-8. Sales of both aircraft have been depressing so far.

It was with unconscious irony, however, that Ludwig Boelkow, head of Germany's most prestigious aerospace firm, Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm, revealed in his opening day press conference the true state of the industry here. His big news was announcement of a cooperation agreement with Krauss-Maffei, another Munich firm.

They will cooperate not in aviation but on technical development of a high-speed train employing magnetic suspension and linear induction motors which, if successful, could virtually eliminate inter-German and perhaps most European air travel. The train is designed to travel at 250 miles per hour, which inside Germany would make it a faster means of transport than air travel.

Mr. Boelkow is an engineer who is less interested in aviation than in technological development in any line. It probably never occurred to him that his announcement could have signaled the doom of short haul aviation projects in Europe, including the Airbus in which his firm is heavily involved.

The Airbus, which goes into service next month with Air France, has gotten off to a depressingly slow start. Only 18 firm orders are in hand, 13 of them from national airlines of countries involved in building the giant twin-engine jet. The VFW-614 has 25 options but no firm orders so far.

With a break-even point of around 300 aircraft, the Airbus does not yet look like a winner. Although its creators foresee a substantial hole in the aviation market for the plane, it is in fact being squeezed from both directions—top by the DC-10 and the TriStar, and from below by the stretched version of the Boeing 727.

Mr. Friderichs, in his opening day speech, praised the Airbus as an example of European cooperation. The plane is being assembled in France from parts flown in from Germany, Spain and Britain.

But at the same time, he warned that the airlines, as purchasers, are extremely wary of products offered by international groupings put together for a specific project, a "marriage for a time" as he put it. Yet so far none of the European nations have shown themselves prepared to overcome their sovereign mistrust and go into long-term cooperation.

Instead, there were too many firms and too many parallel projects still being developed in Europe.

"It's easy enough to develop an Airbus," he said.

"But it's much more difficult

to build a European industry behind this airplane."

Mr. Boelkow agreed fully. "The European aircraft industry is overproduced," he said.

He too favored long-term cooperative agreements. But when asked about a specific Franco-German helicopter project, he said cooperation could not be worked out because of the differing structures of the French and German industries and their relations with their governments.

Aside from Concorde, the other major European aircraft project, conspicuous by its absence here, was the Anglo-German-Italian MRCA, or multi-role combat aircraft. This plane makes its first flight soon, but like Concorde, it is already surrounded by rumors of horrendous cost overruns.

Mr. Boelkow stoutly denied this. The project remains within its original cost framework, he maintained, and its per unit end price stands at about 20 million deutsche marks (about \$8.2 million).

Currently, the Concorde, MRCA and Airbus are the pillars upon which the future of the European aviation industry will stand or fall. Mr. Friderichs warned that Germany will not support a protectionist industry nor will it put forward the kind of subsidies needed to keep a sick cow alive.

With this in mind, it was perhaps not too surprising but with foresight that Mr. Boelkow made his announcement about cooperation on the supertrain, even though a more tactical man might have picked a less sensitive place than the air show to do it.

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U.S. Tool Orders Up 47% in Month

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP-DJ).—U.S. machine tool orders in March soared 47 percent from February's strong performance and 30 percent higher than March 1973. Builders of the key capital goods report strong April orders. Burgeoning a spate of orders from auto producers for equipment to produce small engines, March machine tool bookings totaled \$332.2 million, the highest monthly total since the National Machine Tool Builders' Association began keeping combined cutting and forming-type machine tool records in 1959.

March orders for lathes, milling machines, boring mills, machining centers, grinders and other machines to shape metal by cutting rose 47 percent to \$155.8 million from \$106.1 million in February and gained 60 percent from the \$10.8 million of March 1973, the association reported.

Orders for metal-forming presses and other machines to shape metal with pressure totaled \$97 million last month, a 46 percent gain from February's \$65.8 million, but 13 percent below the \$76.7 million of the year-earlier month, the association said.

Profits Soar At Steel Firm In Belgium

French, Japanese Earnings Trend Mixed

LIEGE, Belgium, April 29 (Reuters).—Crude steel production of Cockerill Ougree-Province at Esperance-Longree rose to 2.3 million tons in the first four months of this year, 35 percent more than in the 1973 period, chairman Baron Clerdent told shareholders at the annual meeting today.

The steel industry as a whole continued to work at full capacity with no sign of slackening demand or easier prices, despite the energy crisis, he said. "For the short-term, steel producers can be confident," but they must take into account that raw material and production costs will rise very noticeably in 1974," he warned.

Cockerill reported net 1973 profit soared to \$62 million, Belgian francs (about \$13.5 million) from \$3 million in 1972 reflecting the sharp upturn on the steel market.

French Firms Report

PARIS, April 29 (AP).—Provisional 1973 net profit at Citroen rose 70 percent, the company reported today, to \$14 million francs (about \$3.1 million) from the \$2 million francs earned in 1972.

Creusot-Loire, the metals and machinery firm, said today that provisional earnings for 1973 showed a slight drop from the 1972 total, it estimated. Last year's profit at \$24 million francs, compared to \$21 million a year before.

Airbus Marcel Dassault-Breguet Aviation reported today that provisional net profit last year rose to \$9.46 million francs from \$8.78 million in 1972. The company noted that revenues in the first quarter of this year totaled \$5.9 million francs, down from the \$6.5 million francs of the year-ago period.

Japanese Company Results

TOKYO, April 29 (Reuters).—Toyota Motor Sales profit in the six months ended March 31 fell 32 percent to 6.38 billion yen (about \$22.8 million) from 9.34 billion in the previous half. Sales totaled 718.5 billion yen, compared with 699.9 billion in the earlier period.

Hitachi Shipbuilding & Engineering net profit fell in the six months ended March 31, to 2.35 billion yen (\$84 million) from 2.5 billion yen in the previous half. Sales rose to 124.7 billion yen from 110.3 billion.

Chrysler Net Off 98%, Prices Increased 2.9%

DETROIT, April 29 (AP).—Chrysler Corp., citing "world gasoline shortages, inflation, and fears of a recession," today reported first-quarter net earnings of \$1.6 million—down 98 percent from last year's record \$89.8 million—and announced a 2.9 percent price increase.

Revenue (millions) 2,760.0 2,904.0
Profit (millions) 1.6 89.8
Per Share 0.03 1.71

Chrysler was the second of the big three automakers to report sharp first-quarter earnings declines. Last week General Motors reported an 85 percent decline. The third big carmaker—Ford—is to report tomorrow.

The suggested increase in retail prices on Chrysler cars is an average of \$99, effective with shipment May 1.

Last month, Chrysler raised its new car prices \$28 or 0.7 percent. Lynn Townsend, Chrysler chairman, said he expects the firm will have to make another price increase this year and before the 1975 models come out.

Chrysler is free to raise its prices because it did not agree to any limits on the size of 1974

model base price increases last December, as the other U.S. auto makers did to get rid of wage-price controls.

Chrysler said prices of options on its cars will also be increased by 2.97 percent.

The company said these increases will offset only a portion of the unrecovered costs which have been accumulating since the start of 1974 model production last August. It said these increases have totaled \$307 a vehicle, but the company has only recovered \$130 per car from boosting prices and shipping charges.

The cost figures and recovered figures do not include \$51 for federally mandated equipment which was directly passed through, Chrysler said.

Although Chrysler reported a sharp decline in earnings, its sales performance was stronger than the industry's as a whole. First-quarter sales were off 7 percent from the 1973 period. However, the company said its share of the domestic market increased to 19 percent, up from 17.1 percent.

Chrysler blamed skyrocketing costs for its earnings slump.

Company Reports

Borg-Warner		Schlumberger	
1974	1973	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	257.7	Revenue (millions)	262.6
Profit (millions)	15.6	Profit (millions)	217.3
Per Share	0.81	Per Share	0.77
Combustion Engineering		Sterling Drug	
1974	1973	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	271.24	Revenue (millions)	216.4
Profit (millions)	9.91	Profit (millions)	21.11
Per Share	0.93	Per Share	0.36
Diamond International		Standard Oil of Calif.	
1974	1973	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	167.5	Revenue (millions)	3,010.0
Profit (millions)	11.36	Profit (millions)	292.28
Per Share	0.97	Per Share	1.72
Eastman Kodak		Washington Post	
1974	1973	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	938.1	Revenue (millions)	59.93
Profit (millions)	124.34	Profit (millions)	1.58
Per Share	0.77	Per Share	0.32
Pacer Inc.		Western Airlines	
1974	1973	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	225.0	Revenue (millions)	103.3
Profit (millions)	11.98	Profit (millions)	7.71
Per Share	1.45	Per Share	0.53
Pacific Gas & Elec.		Winn-Dixie Stores	
1974	1973	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	424.5	Revenue (millions)	615.6
Profit (millions)	23.10	Profit (millions)	15.0
Per Share	0.95	Per Share	0.74
Pan American Airways		Union Oil Co. of Calif.	
1974	1973	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	324.4	Revenue (millions)	72.1
Loss (millions)	24.28	Profit (millions)	72.9
Per Share	-0.60	Per Share	2.24
Seavill Manuf.		Union Carbide	
1974	1973	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	162.2	Revenue (millions)	147.1
Profit (millions)	3.59	Profit (millions)	4.56
Per Share	0.43	Per Share	0.57

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